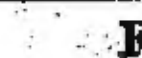


PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship
"ANNIE FISH,"
Horsz, Master, will load
here for the above Port, and
will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 12, 1876. jyl

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Ship
COMET
BRAY, Master, will lead her
for the above Port, and will
have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 12, 1876. j7

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.
The A 1 British Barque
WINDEY
Capt. PARRSON, with a large
portion of her Cargo engaged,
will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, June 2, 1876. j7

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE.

**TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL
CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S. S.
DEUCALION, FROM LIVERPOOL,**

S **HIPPING** Orders must be obtained from
the Undersigned not later than the
14th Inst, for shipment per *S. S. Sargapodon*.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 9, 1876. jel

**NORWEGIAN BARK FASAN,
FROM NEW YORK.**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per German
Bark **IPHIGENIA**, MASTER, Master
from Hamburg, are requested to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed and stored at Consignees risk and
expense.

Consignees will have to sign an Average
Bond before countersignature of the Bill
of Lading.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, April 24, 1876.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills
Lading to the Undersigned for counter
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored
their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

	Ex Hoogly, March 10, 1876.
R M	No. 29, one case Merchandise
T & L	from Marseilles.
	Ex Asia, May 2, 1876.
O F P	108 bags Gum, from Bombay.
	Ex Amassou, May 14, 1876.
P G C	101 bags Gum and 4 cases Vermillion.
C E P	4 boxes Merchandise.
O J L	8 bags Gum.
No marks	2 1/2 Raisins.
	S. S. Anadyr.
G R	No. 1482-42 boxes Wines.
A W	
H K H	6385/6387-3 cases Merchandise.
	Hongkong, June 9, 1876.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**
S. S. ANADYR.
NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Euphrate," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are, but landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godown, whence delivery may be obtained from To-Morrow, the 31st

Instant, at 10 a.m.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimation is received from the Consignee, before 4 p.m. To-day, the 8th Instant, requesting it to be landed here.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned the Undersigned.
 Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 8th June, at Noon, will subject to rent and landing charges.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
 Acting Agent,
 Hongkong, May 30, 1874.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "ALASKA" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th June, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.
A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, May 26, 1876. jcl5



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London.
Also,
Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "THERAN," Captain JOHNSON, with Sir Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.
CARGO will be received on board until 5 p.m.; SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 4 p.m. on the 16th instant.
For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from incorrectness on such declarations.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. MOIVER, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, June 6, 1876. jcl7

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BERGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 30th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876. jyl

Intimations.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
A. H. KING & Co. beg to inform the Public that their "Furniture Show Rooms" are now in Zealand Street, No. 2, opening into Queen's Road, next to the COMPASS D'ESCOMPRE DE PARIS; where they have all descriptions of ELEGANT and ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE, necessary for completely furnishing a Gentleman's Residence.
Also, CHINESE and JAPANESE CURTAINS, FINEST EBONY CARVED TABLES and CHAIRS of every kind may be had on reasonable Terms.
Hongkong, May 11, 1876. nol2

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW.
Complete Set of Vol. I.
Six Dollars will be paid for the above.
Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. I.
No. 1, (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy) Vol. II.
One Dollar will be given for each of the above Nos.
Apply to the Publishers,
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein; at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$80,000 TAIPEI.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the world at current rates. This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital and thereafter distributed among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 9, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—Two Millions STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matschell, on Goods on board Vessels and on Risks of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARRER & Co. Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE OHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Corporation as follows:—
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, January 9, 1874.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.
CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 6, 1875. jyl

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$10,000, at the usual rate, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, July 6, 1873.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG.—
INLAND LOT 62.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown Rent, \$390.48.
MARINE LOT 111, WANGHAI.—First-class and extensive Godown.

Annual Crown Rent, \$224.

AT YOKOHAMA.—
Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Out-houses. Area, 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent, \$263.78.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 584 Taubos.

Ground Rent, \$154.97 per Annum.

AT KOBE.—
The Property situated on the Bund, lately known as Messrs A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Offices, Dwelling Houses, One Two-storied Stone Godown, Two Tea-firing Godowns (One Wooden), &c.

Area about 591 Taubos.

AT SHANGHAI.—
The Property situated on the Bund, and bounded South by the Nanjing Road, and North by Messrs LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Lot, consisting of Offices, Two Dwelling Houses, Six Godowns, Silk Room, Shipping Office, &c., and known as the Kwa-Kia House.

Total area, 9,937, or square feet 65,587.

AT FOOCHEW.—
The Property situated on the South Bank of the Min, lately known as Messrs A. HEARD & Co.'s, consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, extensive Godowns, Tea-packing Sheds, &c.

Area 49,720 square feet.

Applications for Purchase, or further information, to be made to J. WHITTALL, T. G. LINSTED, Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate, 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER OF NEW IRON WATER TANKS, 4 Feet High.

Apply to CAPTAIN on BOARD, American Bark "American Lloyd".
Hongkong, May 30, 1876.

DUCH DE MONTEBELLO CARR BLANCO CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).
Pints, \$18 " " " " " "
6 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKEY.
\$12 per case (1 dozen).
For Sale by HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 23, 1876. jcl

Intimations.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.
THE DOCKS being now completed, are capable of Docking any size Vessels frequenting this Port, and executing any REPAIRS required.

A large quantity of SPARS, LUMBER, IRON, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, &c., &c., always kept in Stock at cheap rates.
Length of Dock, 455 Feet.
Breadth do., 92 " "
Depth of Water, Springs, 24 " "
do. do., Neaps, 31 " "

The following Rates will be charged until further notice:—

Recoopering, including Dockage, Shoring, Labor, Felt, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, 80 cents per Tonnage.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 2 Coats Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 35 cents per Ton Gross Register.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 1 Coat Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 80 cents per Ton Gross Register.

For further particulars, apply to W. B. SPURATT & Co., 9, Praya East.

Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of weekly, as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisement.

The Conductor guarantees an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address Ma OHUN AYIN, Manager, China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 24, 1876. jcl4

Notes.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one fourth of the residue of profits will be reatably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 24, 1876. jcl4

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW.
Vol. IV, No. 5.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 212.)

The Folk-lore of China, (Continued from page 227.)

The Lamentations and Death of Ch'ung Chen, The Last Emperor of the Ming Dynasty.

Ancestral Worship.

Non-sensical Verses for the Radicals.

The Language and Literature of China.

Chinese Spelling Tables.

Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia During the Fifteenth Century.

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Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

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Historical Outline of Medical Missions at Canton, Hongkong and Macao.

Mr. Kingsmill on Chinese Myths.

"Sinology" or "Sinologist."

Teachu v. Shanghai.

Chinese Wills.

Congress at St. Petersburg.

The 21st Radical.

Ball's Visible Speech Alphabet.

"Miles Digittis."

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.
Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

HONG LISTS.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

PRICE \$6.
THE TREATY PORTS
OF
China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THESE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH THE TREATY PORTS, HONGKONG AND MACAO. FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by Wm. F. MAYNES, N. B. DENNY, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNY, F.R.D.

LONDON: N. TRUNTER & Co. HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important Sites and Monuments, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with Historical Notices and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LISTS OF STRAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and Rates of PASSAGE MONEY.

Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including Political events, Changes in the Government, the passing of important Ordinances, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable FRAGS, ROBERTS, MURDERS, FRAUDS, and Criminal Trials, ADDRESSSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a Catalogue of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS, assorted colours.

MENU CARDS, in Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN GOING SHIPS.

LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS.

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES, SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS, BILLS OF SALE, BILL BOOKS, WILLS.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail. (The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 68 cents) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.00).

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

WASHING BOOKS, (In English and Chinese.)

WARRHAM'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

Intimations.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINE, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
12, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 10000.

OAKLEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP
[NON-MERCURIAL]
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TUBS 6D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
IN SOLID BLOCKS—12, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1000, 2500, 5000, 10000.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, INDIA RUBBER, BLACK LEAD, CABINET
BRUSHES, &c.
WELLINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
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ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER

WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 55, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

CORNER OF CHANCERY LANE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invites attention to their illustrated 160

page Catalogue and Outfitting List 50 pages,

sent post free, containing full particulars

as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of

every description.

Fashions Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery,

Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,

Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing

and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,

Ironmongery,

Fire-arms,

Agricultural Implements,

Cutlery,

Carriages,

Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes,

Preserved Provisions,

Wines and Spirits,

Ales and Beers,

Stationery,

Perfumery,

Books, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wander" and the

"Greatest" Sewing Machines for the City

of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-

mission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Whet-

ley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the

Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to

accompany orders and balances drawn for

at 80 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in

weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20

in value, are conveyed from London to any

Port Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform

charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and

Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50 to 55, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,

Paternoster Row, London.

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Unparalleled Success of

Goodall's World-Renowned

HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.

The most delicious Sauce in the

World.

This cheap and excellent Sauce

makes the plainest viands pal-

atable, and the daintiest dishes

more delicious. To Chop, Stew, Fry,

&c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers,

Ollmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,

Leeds, England.

Sole wholesale by W. H. Norris, Hongkong.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The best, cheapest and most

agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for

Indigestion, General Debility,

Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores

delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold

by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,

Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

The cheapest because the best,

and indispensable to every

household and an inestimable

boon to housewives. Makes

delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry

without Butter, and beautiful light Bread

without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists,

Ollmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,

Leeds, England.

191e76 1w 52t 191e77

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S
STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND STUNNED ELDONDOCKS,
PURN SALAD OIL,
SOUPS IN TINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAM AND CUREME,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
other table delicacies, may be had
from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
or jars, they should invariably be
destroyed when empty.Goods should always be examined upon
delivery, to detect any attempt at
substitution of articles of
inferior brands.All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse &
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and
Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

10jun76 1w 52t 10jun77

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,

Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.

Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was

undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,

that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,

being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;

which he regretted had been sworn to.

Eminent Hospital Physicians of London

stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the

discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-

scribe it largely, and mean no other than

Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned

against using any other than

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,

refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the

system, restores the deranged functions,

and stimulates healthy action of the sec-

tions of the body, without creating any of

those unpleasant results attending the use

of opium. Old and young may take it at

all hours and times when requisite. Thou-

sands of persons testify to its marvellous

good effects and wonderful cures, while

medical men extol its virtues most exten-

sively, using it in great quantities in the

following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently

useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,

Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,

Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hys-

teria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-

cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.

Davenport that he had received informa-

tion to the effect that the only remedy of

any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—

See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-

tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne

is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,

Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly

owe my restoration to health, after eighteen

months' severe suffering, and when other

remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

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Hongkong, Messrs. WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, Messrs. WATSON & Co.

11mr76 1w 26t 11sep76

RIMMEL'S Choice Perfumery, Thlang

Thlang, Jockey Club, and other Per-

fumes, Toilet Vinegar of world wide cele-

brity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,

Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime

Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Gly-

cerine, Honey, Windsor and other Soaps,

Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadent for

the Teeth, &c., &c.

Toilet Waters and Perfumes shipped in

bond at a great reduction. A complete

illustrated list on application. Wholesale

and Shipping Warehouses, 96, Strand,

London.

18no76 1w 52t 18no76

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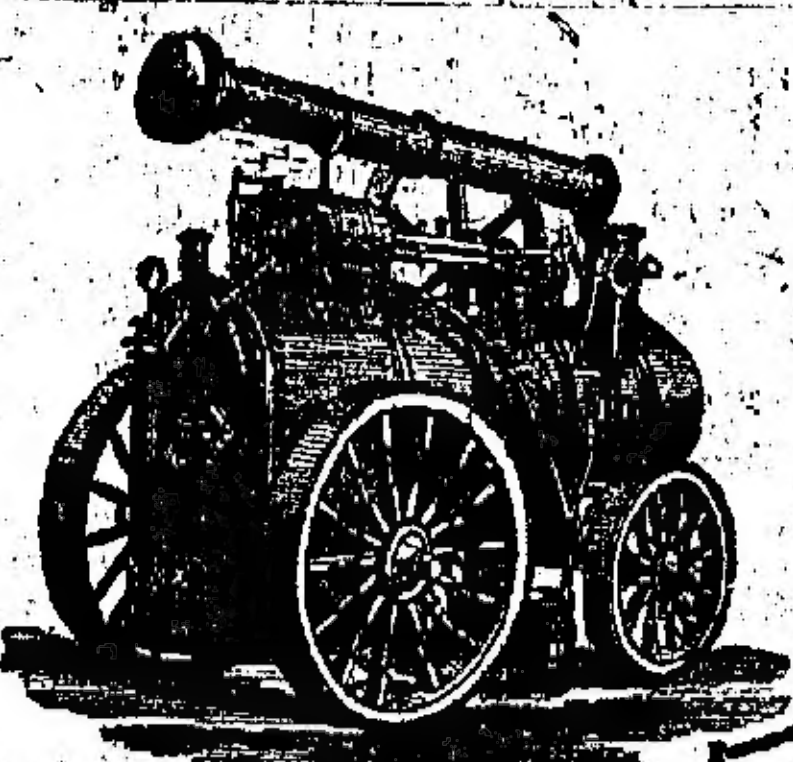
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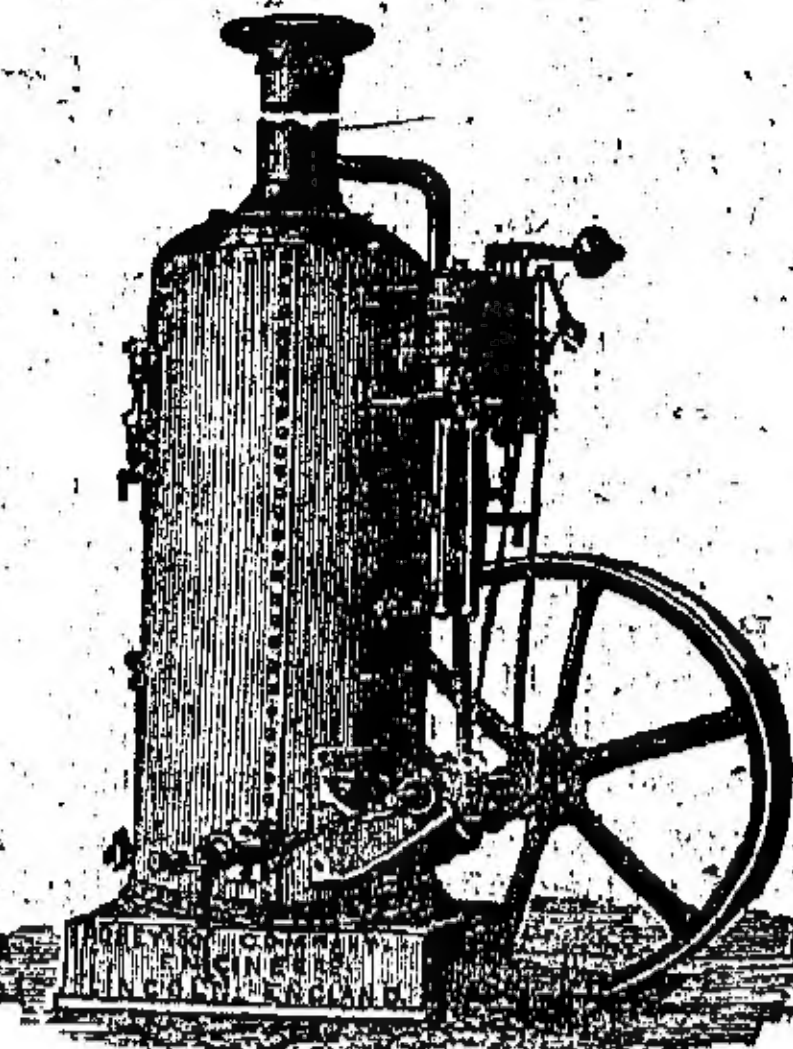
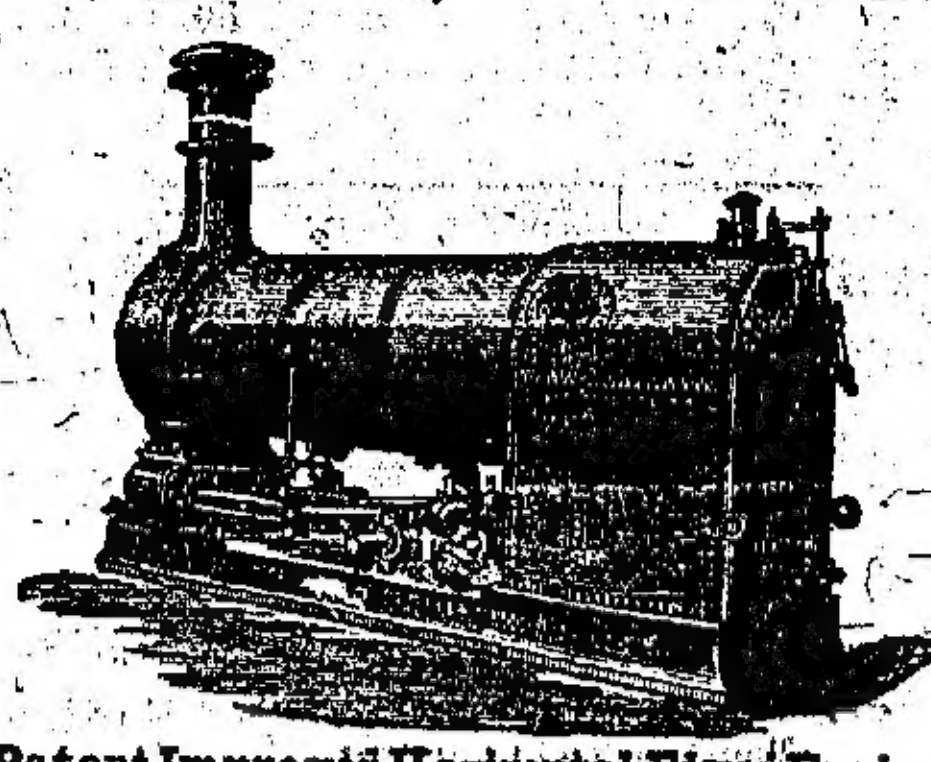
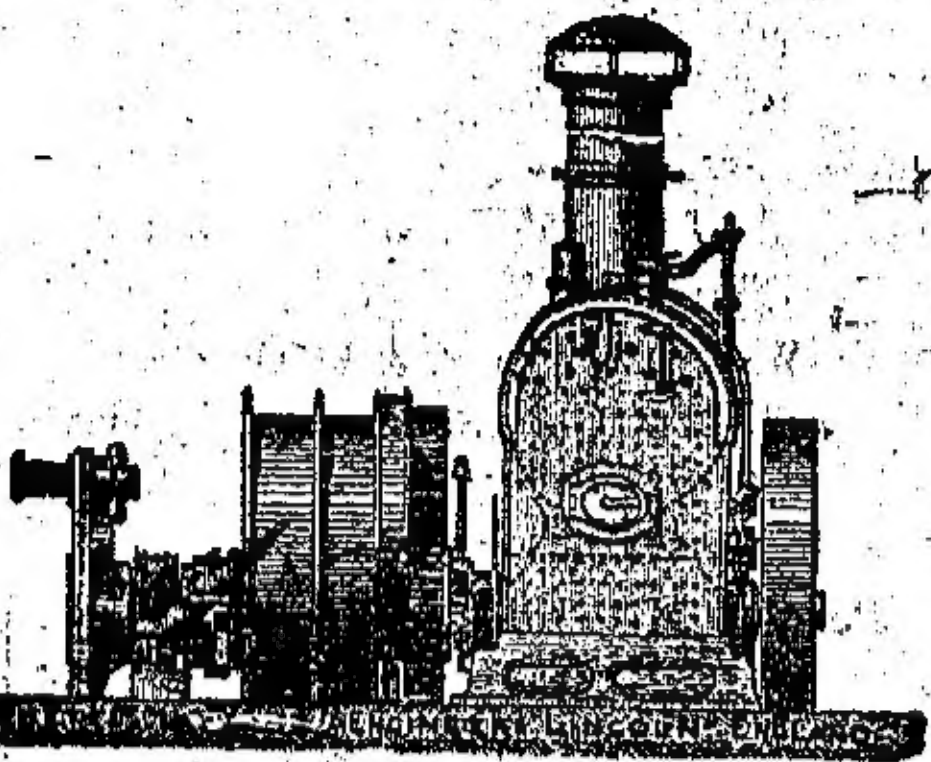
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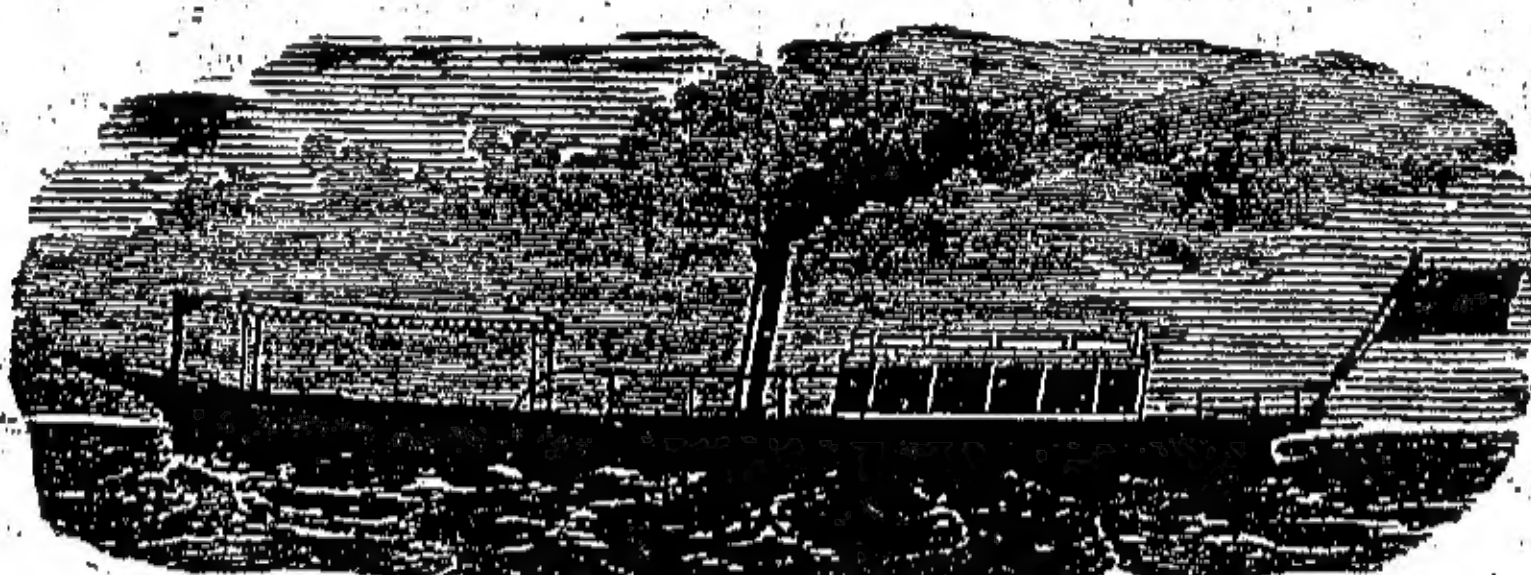
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ROBEY & CO.,
ENGINEERS,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Superior Portable Engines.

Vertical Stationary Steam Engine
and Patent Boiler Combined.Patent Improved Horizontal Fixed Engine
and Locomotive Boiler Combined.

Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery
suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers,
ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.YARROW'S
Small Steamers and Steam Launches,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL,

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour,

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water,

Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & Co.,

(LATE YARROW & BEDLEY.)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

4mr76 1w 52t 4sep76

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET

POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-

DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP,

TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,

CORDOVA, LIMA.

Sold by all first class dealers throughout

the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK

—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,—

printed in seven colours.

28ap76

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of

the very best English manufacture. For

its purity and great excellence it has

obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872.

Lima, 1873. Vienna, 1873.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang,

Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club,

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and all other odours of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S

CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE

is strongly recommended, being more last-

ing and fragrant than the German kind.

ATKINSON'S

OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,

celebrated for so many years continues to

be made as heretofore. It is strongly

perfumed, and will be found very

durable in use.

ATKINSON'S BEARS' GREASE, COLD CREAM,

SACHET POWDERS, TRANSPARENT

GLYCERINE SOAP, ROSE TOILET POWDER,

TOILET VINEGAR, VELOUTINE, WHITE

ROSE TOILET PASTE,

and other Specialties and general articles

of Perfumery may be obtained of all

dealers throughout the World,

and of the Manufacturers.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON

manufacture their articles of one and the

best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned

to avoid counterfeits by observing that each

article is labelled with the firm's name and

address in full.

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200 Casks CLARET from BORDEAUX.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at \$8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, \$6 per ton, ex Godown.

Apply to
T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.

Hongkong, May 16, 1876.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

THE FOLLOWING

Extract from a Letter

dated 15th May, 1873,
from an old inhabitant of Hordingsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."
Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,
London.

28au'5 11 264 28au'5

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"NAMO,"
Captain WESTON, will be de-
parted for the above Ports
on TUESDAY, the 13th Instant, at 10 a.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1876. j613

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship
"BENEDI,"
Captain BUCHANAN, will load for
the above Port with general
Cargo, should sufficient inducement offer,
and receive immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents S. S. Benedi.
Hongkong, June 10, 1876.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Steamship
"STATSMAN," from Calcutta,
must be presented at the Office of the
Underwriter and proved before Noon on
TUESDAY, the 13th Instant, otherwise
they will not be allowed.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 10, 1876. j613

FOR SALE.—\$4.

DOLLAR and STERLING EX-
CHANGE TABLES, from \$s. 4d.
to 6s. 4d.
BY
GEORGE MACKIE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1876. j617

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra
Terrace.
The Dwelling House and Office, No 1,
Wyndham Street.
The Dwelling Houses and Office, Nos.
6 and 14, Stanley Street.
(Also with occupation from 1st May.)
The Dwelling House No. 2, Gough
Street, occupation from 1st June.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1876.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

LIZZIE, British barque, Captain John
Incey.—Broadbear, Anthony & Co.
LUNGSIA, German barque, Captain
Matzen.—Wm. Rustau & Co.

HUGH, British barque, Captain Boutton.
Gibb, Livingston & Co.
COMET, American ship, Captain William
E. Bray.

WONAR, German barque, Capt. Meyer.—
Wm. Rustau & Co.
VINDAZ, British barque, Captain John
Parkhouse.

ZORORA, British barque, Captain Geo.
Scarlett.—Gilmann & Co.
WILLARD MUDDETT, American barque,
Captain J. B. Dickey.—Jardine, Matheson
& Co.

AVONER, German brig, Captain P. Biss.
—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
EVELINE, British barque, Capt. Knowles.
—Melchers & Co.

SOPHIE, British barque, Captain Rees
Jones.
FETTER, German barque, Captain J.
Greiff.—Eduard, Schellhass & Co.

OLACHAUDDER, British barque, Capt.
A. McDonald.
FONTEYNE, British ship, Capt. George
B. Taylor.—Arnold, Harberg & Co.

NEARLUS, American ship, Capt. Pierce.
—Eduard Schellhass & Co.

Charters Effected.

The following settlements have been
effected since last Circular was published:—
American barque Charles C. Leary, 642,
Whampoa to New York, private.

British barque Vindex, 280, hence to
Melbourne and Sydney, private.

German barque Anna, 448, to Haiphong
and back to Hongkong, \$1,350 in full, 35
lay days.

German barque Emma, 340, Macao and
Amoy to Macassar, and back to Macao and
Amoy, \$4,500 in full, 60 lay days.

German schooner Oceanus, 835, New-
chwang to Hongkong, 24 cents per picul,
20 lay days.

British barque Northern Chief, 303, hence to
London, private.

British barque Caldeu, 482, hence to
London, private.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 9, Java, Dutch steamer, 886, T. D.
Gollards, Saigon June 4, Rice.—EDUARD
SCHELLHASS & Co.

June 10, Amoy, British steamer, 814, G.
H. Drewes, Shanghai June 5, General.—
SIEMSEN & Co.

June 10, Adria, British steamer, 781,
Breeze, Taiwan June 7, Sugar.—GIBB,
LIVINGSTON & Co.

June 10, Pernambuco, British steamer,
643, W. Hyde, Saigon June 6, Rice.—
MELCHERS & Co.

June 10, Paley, Amer. gun-vessel, from
Macao.
June 10, Ashuelot, Amer. corvette, 1100,
6 guns, 700 h.p., Comr. E. O. Matthews,
from a Cruise.

DEPARTURES.

June 10, Oceania, for Newchwang.
10, Butuan, for Manila.
10, Riga, for Amoy.

10, Chinkiang, for Shanghai.
10, Queensland, for Foochow.
10, Ashotof, for S'pore & Penang.
10, Altona, for Shanghai.

10, Amazona, for Manille, &c.
Bua Pan, for Bangkok.
F. R. Drewes, for Manila.

Norona, for Swatow.
Saada, for Foochow.
Lydia Till, for San Francisco.
Lizzie, for Tientsin.

Willie, for Cheloo.
Hope, for London.
Wealthy Pindion, for San Francisco.
Carrisbrook, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Java, from Saigon, 4 Chinese.
Per Amoy, from Shanghai, 58 Chinese.
Per Adria, from Taiwan, 2 Chinese.
Per Pernambuco, from Saigon, 47 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per Chinkiang, for Shanghai, Mr. Ethé.
Per Ashotof, for Singapore & Penang,
110 Chinese.

Per Amazona, for Saigon, Mrs. Dorian,
and Brother Lothaire; for Batavia, Mr.
Van Den Biesen and 2 servants; for
Iamaila, Mr. Baker; for Port Said, Mr.
R. A. Klotz; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs.
Mestern, 3 children and 1 maid, Mr. and
Mrs. Karberg, 4 children, 1 European maid
servant and 1 maid, Messrs. Siebs, Kraus,
Shnuck, Bernheim, and Mathier.

TO DEPART.
Per Norona, for Swatow, 180 Chinese.
Per Carrisbrook, for Swatow, 40 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Dutch steamer Java reports: Fine
weather with S.W. and S. winds.
The British str. Amoy reports: Strong
S.W. monsoon with heavy head sea as far
as Tung Ying; from thence to port moder-
ate breeze and fine weather. Passed str.
Hochung off Tong Ying on the 6th; at 6 p.m.
same day str. Yangtze off Patchcock, also
str. Ningpo and Yangtze off Turnabout.

The British steamer Adria reports:
S.W. winds and swell throughout the
passage.
The British steamer Pernambuco reports:
Fine pleasant weather throughout, with a
gentle breeze.

Swatow Shipping.

Arrivals.—June 1, Douglas, British str.,
864, Burns, Amoy and Foochow; Namoa,
British str., 863, Westoby, Hongkong; 2,
Jesse McDonald, British str., 862, Scott,
Bangkok; 3, Yesso, British str., 861,
Punchard, Hongkong; 4, Gunaga,
French str., 787, Grever, Saigon; 5,
Norma, British str., 608, Walker, Hong-
kong; Swatow, British str., 630, Corner,
Shanghai; Fröhlich, German brig, 880,
Helm, Bangkok; 7, Douglas, British str.,
864, Burns, Hongkong; Samos, American
str., 805, Bryant, Cheloo; Rajah,
British str., 805, C. N. Vincent, wreck of
Japan.

Departures.—June 1, Regulus, Norwe-
gian bge., 537, Hott, Newchwang; Dron-
ing Louie, Danish brig, 289, Bondo,
Tientsin; Douglas, British str., 864, Burns,
Hongkong; Namoa, British str., 863,
Westoby, Amoy and Foochow; Norma,
British str., 608, Walker, Hongkong; 2,
Jesse McDonald, British str., 862, Scott,
Bangkok; 3, Yesso, British str., 861,
Punchard, Hongkong; 4, Gunaga, French
str., 787, Grever, Saigon; 5, Norma, British
str., 608, Walker, Hongkong; Swatow, British
str., 630, Corner, Shanghai; Fröhlich, German
brig, 880, Helm, Bangkok; 7, Douglas, British
str., 864, Burns, Hongkong; Samos, American
str., 805, Bryant, Cheloo; Rajah, British
str., 805, C. N. Vincent, wreck of Japan.

Freight Settlements.—German brig, An-
droskos, 900 piculs, Tientsin, Cheloo and
back, 44 cents per picul, 32 lay days, if
Tientsin, Newchwang and back 47 cents per
picul, 32 lay days; German brig, Albatross,
9,200 piculs, Tientsin, Cheloo and back,
44 cents per picul, 32 lay days, if Tientsin,
Cheloo and back, 47 cents per picul, 32
lay days; German brig, Ingoburg, 8,800
piculs, to Cheloo and back, 51 cents per
picul, 27 lay days.

Vessels in Port of Swatow on 8th June.
—Fr. br. Alouine, laid up, Gen. Bq. Marco
Polo, for Tientsin, Gen. Bq. Kolya, for
Cheloo, Gen. Bq. Androskos, for Tientsin,
Gen. Bq. Albatross, for Tientsin, Gen. Bq.
Ingoburg, for Cheloo, Hs. Bq. Bridgetown,
uncertain, Br. str. Jesse McDonald, uncer-
tain, Gen. Bq. Fröhlich, to certain, Aus. str.
Samos, uncertain, Fr. str. Gunga, uncer-
tain, Br. str. Swatow, for Amoy and
Shanghai (lying blue peter), Gen. str. Asa-
lanta, for Shanghai (lying blue peter), Br.
str. Rajah, for wreck of Japan, and
Chinese gunboat Ching.

CARGO.

Per Amazona, sailed 10th June, 1876:—
For Continent, 309 bales Silk, 15 bales
Waste Silk, 211 bales Cotton, 11 cases Silk,
120 cases Essential Oil, 884 boxes, 100
half-cases and 78 pkgs. Tea, and 188 cases
Sundries.

For London, 153 bales Silk, 3
bales Waste Silk, 6 cases Pooches, 13 cases
Silks, 20 bales Tobacco, 14 cases Rhubarb,
162 cases Straw Braid, 50 cases Essential
Oil, 1,707 half-cases, 8,968 boxes and 96
pkgs. Tea, 4 cases Treasure Tls. 50,269, 2
cases Treasure \$41,300, and 62 cases
Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—
Per NORNA, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the
11th Inst.

For SWATOW & AMOY.—
Per CARRISBROOK, at 7.30 a.m. on
Monday, the 12th Inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per QUARTA, at 1.30 p.m. on Monday,
the 12th Instant.

For BANGKOK.—
Per RAJANATTANUHAIR, at 3.30
p.m., on Monday, the 12th Inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—
Per NAMOA, at 9.30 a.m., on Tuesday,
the 13th Inst.

FOR HAINAN (via CANTON).—
Per H. I. M. S. SHEN CHU, at 7.30 a.m.,
on Wednesday, the 14th June, in-
stead of as previously notified.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALOUT-
TA, QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND
MELBOURNE.—
Per HINDUSTAN, at 2.30 p.m., on
Saturday, the 17th Inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet ALASKA
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 15th June, with Mails
for Japan, San Francisco, and the
United States, which will be closed as
follows:—

1 p.m. Registry of Letters closes.
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.
2.30 p.m. Correspondence may be posted
on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage
until

2.40 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.
Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the
West Indies, and other places named
below, if sufficient American Stamps
are added to prepay them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.

ALFRED LISTER,

General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 3, 1876. j615

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet ANADYR,
will be despatched on SATURDAY,
the 24th Instant, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon,
Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondi-
cherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay,
Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Friday, 23rd Inst.—
5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the NIGHT BOX,
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 24th June.—
7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters closes.
11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom,
Saigon, or Singapore may be posted
on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

ALFRED LISTER,

Postmaster General,
General Post Office,
Hongkong, June 10, 1876. j624

General Memoranda.

THURSDAY, June 13:—
10 a.m.—Namoa leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.
NORON.—Claims against the Statesman
must be sent in to the Agents.
Altona leaves for Shanghai on or about
this date.

WEDNESDAY, June 14:—
Altona leaves for London on or about
this date.

Shipping Orders regarding Optional Car-
go at Swatow for shipment per
Bergam must be obtained from the
Agents not later than this date.

THURSDAY, June 15:—
8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, June 16:—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs.
Lane, Crawford & Co.
Sardines leaves for Shanghai on or
about this date.

SATURDAY, June 17:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

SUNDAY, July 1:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer Bay leaves for Yokohama
and San Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. R.
Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the
First and Third Sundays in each Month:
At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and
Celebration of the Holy Communion. On
the Second and Fourth Sundays in each
Month (and Fifth, if any).—Morning
Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. On all
Sundays:—At 6 p.m., Evening Prayer and
Sermon. On Wednesdays: at 5.30 p.m.,
Evening Prayer (shortened form), and ex-
position of Scripture. On all Holy Days:
—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Com-
munion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes
M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and
Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration
of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
W. H. Baynes, M.A. Services at 5 p.m. every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchison, and Rev. Lo San
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer—Litany, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor E. Kitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

2 p.m.—Quinta leaves for Bangkok.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The attention of Advertisers is respect-
fully drawn to the fact that a copy of the
China Mail has for some time past been
placed on board of every Steamer and Sail-
ing Vessel on arrival in this Harbour.
Facilities which have recently been placed
within the reach of Captains and Officers of
Ships have resulted in a material increase to
the "Subscription List of the Mail."
Amongst the shipping in port; and as
special arrangements have been made to in-
crease the usefulness of the Shipping List
and to extend the circulation in the Bay,
these advantages will be at once apparent
to Advertisers.

Orders may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, and FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.
MANUFACTURERS

OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Elixirs.

The Manufacture is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.05 p.m.

DEATHS.

At Yokohama Grand Hotel, on the 11th
of May, of rupture of an aneurism, E. ILL
BLANCHETON, aged 34 years.

On the 1st June, at Farleigh Road, Stoke
Newington, London, JOHN F. ROSE, of
Rose & Co., Hongkong.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1876.

There is only one point in the letter of
"J. J. S.," which we published last
night, that seems to call for a few addi-
tional remarks. It is that of the aboli-
tion of capital punishment in Portugal,
and the difficulty that consequently exists
on the part of the Government of the
country in making a rendition treaty
with a power that retains it. In this
matter the Portuguese certainly deserve
the credit of being consistent.

The statement, however, advanced by our
correspondent in favour of the abolition
of capital punishment, that human life
is held more valuable as civilisation ad-
vances, can be made to bear in an exactly
opposite direction. If human life is held
more dear than it was, even in the es-
timation of murderers, all the more re-
ason why the severest and most deterrent
of all punishments should be inflicted
upon them for taking it. Impaled on
the pike of one of those villainous pri-
vates who at one time infested these
seas, our worthy correspondent, al-
though such a "devoted and humble"
subject of his country, would, we fear,
be inclined to cast serious reflections on
those Portuguese statesmen who thought
hanging too severe a punishment for his
knightship. If "J. J. S." is of a
different opinion he will at all events
admit the extreme probability that the
attempts made to suppress piracy and
murderous outrages would be quite
ineffectual did not the fatal cross hang
before the offenders. Our correspondent

complains that we have not exhibited a
readiness to hand over to the Portuguese
for trial certain pirates who were offenders
against ourselves as well as them.
Seeing that there would be every chance
that these men would get off with some-
thing less than capital punishment, no
matter how many foul murders or out-
rages might be proved against them, it is
not a very great matter of surprise that
we should prefer dealing with them un-
der our own laws. At present we have
not advanced to that state of civilisation,
when, following in the footsteps of Por-
tugal, we shall look upon deep-dyed cri-
minals with a comparatively kindly eye,
and for our own part we are in no parti-
cular hurry to reach that phase of en-
lightenment.

The "Returns of Trade at the Treaty
Ports in China," published by order of
the Inspector General of Customs, which
we have received to-day, place us in pos-
session of some most valuable information
respecting the state of trade at these
ports during the last ten years. Turn-
ing to the returns of the annual value of
the foreign trade in China during that
period we find there is apparently not so
much cause for grumbling after all at the
aspect of commercial matters in China, for
while in 1855, just ten years ago, the
total value of the trade was Taels
109,818,732, in 1875 it was Taels
156,716,176. The increase seems to
have been gradual and regular except in
1872, when it suddenly went up from
Taels 136,986,238 to Taels 142,605,174.
The Customs Revenue for the same
period also shows a corresponding in-
crease. Coming to the value of the
trade done with each country from 1868
to 1875, we find that that with Great
Britain is set down in 1868 as Taels
58,968,068 and in 1875 as Taels
50,297,131, thus showing a decrease;
that with Hongkong in 1868 as Taels
21,972,815 and in 1875 as Taels
40,272,128, thus showing an increase of
nearly 100 per cent. The trade with
Hongkong last year as compared with
the previous year also exhibits a con-
siderable increase. With India the
trade has decreased during the seven
years, with Singapore and the Straits it
has largely increased, with Australia it
has decreased and with New Zealand
it has increased. The total import of
Opium in 1874 was Taels 28,564,782;
and in 1875 Taels 25,555,065; of Cotton
Goods in 1874 Taels 18,270,196 and in
1875 Taels 20,061,143; of Woollen Goods
in 1874 Taels 4,049,073 and in 1875
Taels 4,561,421; of Miscellaneous Piece
Goods in 1874 Taels 90,818, and in 1875
Taels 177,848. As to the export of
native goods to foreign countries, the
total value of the same in 1874 was Taels
66,712,868 and in 1875 Taels 68,012,929.
The net importation of Opium in 1868
was Taels 53,915 and in 1875 Taels
66,461. With respect to the export
of tea to foreign countries during the
last ten years, not such a large increase
as might be expected is shown. In 1866
it was 1,192,138 piculs, and in 1875 it
was 1,818,387. The annual value of
the whole trade carried on in foreign
vessels at Newchwang in 1875 was Taels
5,513,055; at Tientsin Taels 17,9

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Trinity Sunday, 11th June, 1876:—

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Isaiah, vi. 1 to v. 11; Second Lesson, Revelation, i. 1 to v. 3; Psalms, No. 9, Mercer; Te Deum, Oakley; Benediction, No. 2, Mercer; First Hymn, "Holy, holy, holy! Lord, God, Almighty," No. 235, Mercer; Second Hymn, "O, Praise ye the Lord," No. 292, Mercer.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 5.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, xviii.; Second Lesson, Ephesians, xv. 1 to v. 17; Psalms, No. 61, Monk; page 80; Service, Wesley in P.; Anthem, "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty," No. 235, Mercer; Second Hymn, "Father of Heaven, whose love profound," No. 280, in Mercer.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)
June 10, 1876.

LARGERY.

Chan Ayow, a butler, was again brought up for stealing a woman's black silk jacket. It was identified by an old woman as the property of her mistress. The defendant said the jacket was given him to pawn by a woman named Yee So but he could not produce that woman. The defendant was sent to two months' hard labour.

OBSTRUCTING A POLICE OFFICER.

Chun Ho Ki, a water cooler, was charged with obstructing a process-server attached to the Police Court in the execution of his duty. The complainant was serving summons on a Chinaman charged with assault. Being unable to find him, the complainant applied to the defendant for information regarding the man. Thereupon the defendant said "You have no business in my house at all without a warrant, show me your warrant." The complainant endeavoured to reason with him, but he became violent. He followed the complainant into the street, caused a crowd to collect around, and called out "You cannot go away without serving me your warrant," and some persons called out "don't let him go," and others shouted out "beat him." A regular Constable passed by and complainant gave him into custody. The defendant said he knew nothing about the man the complainant wanted to serve a summons on, and believed that he had no business in the house. He therefore simply said to him "show me your warrant." Fined 10s. in default 14 days imprisonment.

STEALING RABBITS.

The two Chinamen, Leong Apak and Leong Ahing, boatmen on board the Powder Hulk, were again brought up on remand. Mr. Webster stated that he had received instructions from Capt. Thomsett that no dogs were to be allowed on the island (Stone-island), but he had received special permission to keep a dog. He also received instructions that no man under him or any man was to touch the rabbits. The Hon. P. Ryrie, who was sitting on the Bench at the time being interested in the rabbit Warren, suggested a question whether on one occasion when the Hon. P. Ryrie and a friend went over there, the witness or the friend had with him had or had not a black dog on the ground. The Magistrate remarked that this question was beside the case, and witness need not answer it unless he liked. Witness denied that he had a dog there on the occasion in question.

The Hon. P. Ryrie said he saw a dog watching over a hole inhabited by a particular rabbit. He also asked who it was that set a trap on the island.

Witness replied that it was his gunner who did it, but the trap was set up only to catch sea-fowls.

The Magistrate said he did not believe the defendant's story, that they put the rabbit into the bucket for the purpose of feeding it, but as there was no evidence that they stole it, they were charged with unlawful possession of it only. They were fined \$10 each. As sentence was being passed on the defendants, the animal succumbed and died in Court, leaving a few of those interested in the Rabbit Warren to mourn its loss.

ATTEMPTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Mr. K. F. Addyman, a clerk to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, was brought up to answer the above charge. Dr. C. J. Wherry, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, stated that he remembered the admission of the defendant into Hospital on the 5th May last. It was in the morning. He was brought there by Dr. Young. He was then in a very depressed state of mind, and was suffering from several incised wounds on the throat. They were not very severe and the defendant was discharged from Hospital this morning, having remained there since his admission. Witness asked defendant why he inflicted these cuts on his throat, and he said "because of the troubles I have had."

The Magistrate: Did he express to you any particular trouble he had had?

Witness: I don't think he did.

The Magistrate: Now, defendant, you have heard what Dr. Wherry has said; have you any questions to ask him?

Defendant: No, Sir.

The Magistrate: You have heard him say that you have acknowledged to him that you have inflicted these wounds on yourself. This, as you know, is an offence against the law. Have you got any statement to make?

The Magistrate here entered into a consultation with his junior colleague, who was also on the Bench.

After a pause, the Magistrate said: "I think I must remand you for further evidence. I see Dr. Young is not here just now. A subpoena has been issued to him, but probably he has been prevented from attending by professional avocations. I shall not go into your defence just now, but you will be remanded till Monday next, when Dr. Young will attend."

The defendant was then removed. He was subsequently brought back to Court, and the Magistrate said: "As you still require treatment, I think you should have the best place for such treatment, and I shall therefore send you back to the Civil Hospital."

UTTERING COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Kwan Afoot, a farmer, was charged with uttering two copper dollars on the 5th Yee Cheong, opium shop, whether he went to buy opium. The defendant was sent to 12 months' hard labour, being 6 months for each offence.

Saigon.

6th June.

Nothing stirring here. Steamers and sailing ships are waiting employment. Rice supplies are meagre, and unless prices at your side advance, it will be a very blue look-out for ship-owners and others interested in shipping. Steamer *Culbar* reached this the other day after a good run of three days from Singapore; she will probably load for Hongkong; it is really unfortunate on Capt. Hutcheson's account that rates should now be at their very lowest point. *Kilmarney* has had a long spell of idleness, but it is perhaps as well to lay up as to run at a loss. *A. Apat*, while proceeding down the river on route for Singapore, met with an accident; her propeller came in contact with a piece of wood, or some hard substance and several blades were broken; this will necessitate the removal of the broken screw, and as the Dock will be occupied for a long time to come, the vessel will require to be tipped.

The five leading pirates in the *Pelican* mutiny case, met their just doom on the morning of the 2nd instant: the place chosen for the execution was in the middle of a bridge crossing a creek, in the centre of the native city (Cholon); a raised platform was erected, and on it the culprits were placed, having been well pinioned: they quietly knelt and after a few preliminaries the executioners proceeded to carry out the dread sentence. One of the gang who was placed in the rear persisted in shaking off the bandage which an assistant endeavoured to place over his eyes, so that he was a witness to the others' sufferings, and continued talking in a loud tone to the very last; his manner was that of a bravo, and he evidently was sneering at the American executioners, who revenged himself by tossing the head in the air, after one sharp stroke of his sword had severed it from the body. Crowds witnessed this fearful spectacle, but a large force of military kept the mob in thorough order. The expert manner in which the executioners performed their fearful task is surprising—one sharp cut, and all is over. The above mode of punishment, in my opinion, is far more humane than hanging; not a second clasp of the culprit ceases to exist, while in the case of strangulation, many minutes may elapse ere death ensues.

Cholera has not visited us this season, but I learn that in the neighbourhood of Tonquin it has been raging, and hundreds of natives have perished, also several Europeans.

This is rather a gloomy letter, but I trust my next will treat of less ghastly subjects.

China.

SHANGHAI.
(News.)

The *Flintshire* is reported to be aground in the River, near Nanking.

As notified in our impression of Saturday, the O. N. Co.'s steamer *Peking* left here at daybreak that morning to render assistance to the stranded steamer *Hohenstaufen*. The *Peking* reached her shortly before eight o'clock, and after lighting her of 10,000 packages of tea, managed to tow her clear of the shoal line in the afternoon. At five o'clock the *Hohenstaufen*, having returned her cargo, left her and came to Shanghai. The *Hohenstaufen* blew her down the river, and at seven o'clock she was last seen by the *Peking*, about five miles from Wosung, and a pilot was waiting to take her out to sea.

About two miles from Wosung, some natives have been employed plate-laying on the railroad, in the place of others who had been discharged. These newly-employed lodged in a joss house near the scene of their work. On Friday night, some twenty or thirty of the old hands broke into the joss-house, beat the others and burnt some of their cloths. They also took one of the men, tied him to a post all night, and next morning gave him a thrashing and then sent him away. None of the victims were much hurt. The disturbance seems to have been the result of a quarrel between the old hands and the new comers; but its origin is unknown, except that perhaps the former felt themselves to have been superseded in their employ. It was, however, deemed best to inform the police authorities of the circumstance, and a small force of constables was sent into the neighbourhood, and remained there several hours. Everything was, however, then quiet, and no arrests were made, the ringleaders having, it is said, absconded.

NEWORHANG.

May 30th.

The rain which fell last week was only sufficient to whet the appetite of the country, which is thirsting for some moist rain. The flowers and all green things begin to look yellow, for want of it; and I fear we are in for starvation prices, as they were in Shanghai. Produce is already much dearer than is pleasant for shippers. Quotations are:—Benzoin, 3.60 per 100 pieces; Tea, 3.18 per 500 catties; Oil, 1.40 per 50 catties; and yet there are only four vessels in port, *Warden Appleby*, *Andreas*, *Gentian*, and *Lydia* the first and last being open for charter. The weather is deliciously cool. Two mornings ago (Thurs. (Felt.) marked only 41 degrees. I have this moment (9.30 a.m.) come from the funeral of Sister "Melant," the third Sister of Charity who has died in a year, besides two others. It seems quite a fatality, and I may say the whole community mourn these sad events, as the French Bishop (Monsieur Verrelles) priests and all connected with them are very much respected. —N. C. D. News

Japan.

(Cosmopolitan Press, June 1.)
It would appear as if a series of extensive robberies were in contemplation. An attempt was made on Sunday last to effect an entrance into a godown, by unfastening the hinges of an iron window shutter, but was fortunately frustrated by the opportune intervention of the police. From reliable information we strongly advise sharp look-out to be kept.

A few days ago a boy named Babo found an ancient sword, the handle studded with pearls, at a place called "the valley" one mile from Nagasaki. The boy afterwards sold it to a shrewd Japanese tea-house keeper for a comparative trifle, but the matter subsequently came to the ear of a

Consular servant named Ichimura who has now possession of the article, until the discovery is brought under the notice of the police authorities.

For some time past we have been accustomed to hear lamentations over the apparently downward tendency of business in Nagasaki. We have waded through the Import and Export statistics, and are gratified to learn, that in general, trade is as brisk and certainly on a more substantial basis than at the same time in any former year. In this conclusion, we are corroborated by the opinions of merchants both native and foreign, and as groundless reports originate, surmises, better leave them in oblivion than put them in circulation.

On Sunday night last the atmosphere was well primed with electricity. At about half past nine o'clock the movement of the electric fluid was most eccentric. It seems to have struck the gable of one of the temples in the native town, then to have forged to the right, to the roof of the porch, and then it had apparently run back, and struck the gable again, just below where it had first touched it. Had it struck downwards in a vertical direction the large blocks of wood would have been driven directly to the ground, but in consequence of the zigzag direction of the lightning they were scattered to the right and left for considerable distances.

It is very gratifying to find the rapid progress ship building is making in Nagasaki. At 7 a.m. on the morning of the 19th instant, in the presence of a great number of spectators, the largest and certainly the staunchest schooner yet built here, was successfully launched from the Patent Slip. Miss Mary Dixon, only daughter of Mr. John Dixon, Engineer of Akumori Factory, performed the baptismal rites in the most creditable manner, and as the schooner glided into that element which we hope she is long destined to grace, named her the *Kyoko Maru*. For the skillful and workmanlike manner in which this schooner has been turned out, great credit is due to Mr. Douglas, and not a little occurred in the laudable arrangements, which were under the superintendence of Messrs. Douglas and Dixon. The entire workmanship, is executed in the most superior style, and the materials used are of the best obtainable. The schooner is copper-fastened in the strongest manner, her keel and keelson are of the best oak, and frame and plate of superior camphor wood. Her dimensions are length between perpendiculars 84 feet 6 inches. Breadth 18 feet 7 inches. Depth 10 feet 9 inches. Draught 9. Displacement 275 tons. Register tonnage 103.

SAN FRANCISCO.

May 1st.

The winter is past, and the California spring has set in in all its glory. This is the time to see the country at its best. Within three months from now, the magnificent spread of country which is covered with verdant fields, highly cultivated gardens and endless orchards, through which the tourist travels from morning to night with unabated admiration, will become seared by the heat and dust, and in the course of another month, the plains in the interior will become dry and arid, and the colour of the scenery be changed from an emerald green to a parched yellow.

We are rejoicing at the presence of a live Emperor in our midst. Don Pedro, the Sovereign of the Brazils, arrived here two days ago, and leaves us again within a day or two. He travels as a private gentleman; nevertheless all sorts of honours were proffered him, which were rejected by him both here and in New York, where he first landed. Considering it is the first time such a distinguished person has been our visitor, the excitement he has caused may be excused even in a republican city like ours. At first, resentment was shown at His Majesty's refusal to be honoured, and he was given to understand through one or more of our dailies, that he was not the only gentleman in California—that there were many here quite as good as he. His short stay will doubtless impress him with some idea of the wealth and importance of our State, although his conceptions of the latter may not exactly coincide with those of many of our ardent citizens, who hold the belief that California "links Oregon" in every respect. From this state His Majesty proceeds to examine the wonderful mining region of Nevada, and thence returns to Philadelphia, to be present at the opening of the Centennial.

The British vessel *Crocus* recently came into port from Hongkong with 882 Chinese on board. During the voyage the Captain had a good deal of trouble with his passengers, and had to use coercion to keep order. Before leaving, 400 or 500 Chinese women came aboard the *Crocus*, with tickets properly stamped by the Deputy American Consul. The Captain ascertained that they were women of doubtful character, and they were ordered ashore.

The petition sent from here to Washington, respecting the Chinese on this coast, has been, it is understood, received by the President, and is under consideration, with a view to the modification of the Burlingame Treaty.

The Street Railroad Companies have raised their fares from 5 to 6 cents, thereby incurring the indignation of the public who retaliate by refusing to travel in the cars, and thus it is likely to continue till fares are reduced to the original price.

The silver question continues to agitate the mind of our legislators and the public generally. Senator Jones, of Nevada, has recently made the most brilliant speech of the session of the silver question. Should his scheme be adopted by Congress, of making silver a legal tender, even to the amount of \$50, and of making silver coinage free, the prospect is fair of a metallic currency being substituted for a paper one all over the country. The Secretary of the Treasury is trying the silver redemption scheme on a large scale, he having already paid out \$800,000 in small silver coin in exchange for fractional currency. As there is an almost unlimited supply of silver in the Treasury vaults, which can be drawn out for this purpose, eastern people will soon have a full supply of silver change for their everyday transactions.

While yet the discovery of enormous quantities of silver was engaging the attention of the public at Washington, the country was taken by surprise when it was reported by the Eastern Press that President Grant was implicated in such nefarious proceedings. But such was the case. Evidence was adduced before the Committee on the Department of Justice, which revealed the fact that General Grant had authorized the

payment of \$32,000 to aid in carrying the elections in the city of New York in the years 1871 and 72. This money was paid to the notorious John J. Davenport, who did not receipt for it in an official, but in a private capacity. This information was given by ex-attorney General G. H. Williams, during an examination before the Committee respecting the misappropriation of certain Government funds. Williams justifies the President's action, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the serious charge against him may be set aside, but the mere fact that he has been so charged, has done throughout the United States. Suspicion has been thoroughly aroused, and charges against eminent men have been freely made and dismissed in the public papers. Amongst others, Ex-Speaker Blaine, a very prominent candidate for the Presidential chair, has been accused of irregular practices, but these charges it is thought he has rebutted. Then comes Spinner, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, a man who left office with the highest character for honesty and ability, but who is now charged with the misappropriation of about \$1,000,000. Where all this mass of corruption will end no one knows, and how it is all to be remedied, is equally hard to foretell.

The Inter-Oceanic Canal Commission presented their report to the President, recommending the Nicaragua route for the construction of a ship canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and the report has been approved. The canal will be constructed by an International Stock Company, and everything appears favourable for carrying out the design.

The complications arising between England and this country, owing to the former refusing to deliver up Winslow, the fugitive, are said to be of a more serious nature than is generally supposed. The last despatches between the two countries show that extradition is a dead letter, and the treaty is considered by the United States to be abrogated. The candidature for President seems to have resolved itself among three persons, viz., Secretary Ristow, Mr. Tilden, Governor of New York, and Mr. Blaine, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Ristow is a great favourite with the public, owing to his uncompromising conduct in hunting up official iniquity, and has established the character of an honest and able man. Nevertheless, the election will be decided not by the people, but by their representatives in Congress, and these will vote honestly and fairly, just as their inclinations or interests lead them. —N. C. D. News

THE FRUITS OF CHARITY.

There was a charitable old person at Yanchow, whose generosity had completely seduced him to poverty. His former friends, so far from relieving his distress, flouted this poor man, and gazed at him for his mean appearance; for he was in a very sorry plight indeed, and reduced to only two coats. But he preserved throughout a deportment of much meekness, and invariably made a kind reply to the rude speeches which were so often addressed to him. The other day, during a walk through some country district, the worthy Shen-nu relation, as far as we know, to the Viceroy—perceived some old bones lying by the roadside; and further examination showed that they were the remains of a human body. Shen-nu shed tears of pity, and courteously saluting a countryman who passed, begged the loan of his spade, to bury the bones with care. The bampkin refused point-blank, on the ground that he wanted to be paid for it; whereupon Shen took off one of his two coats, and offered it to the man as a pledge. The countryman took it, and the man of charity set himself to his task. He had not dug far, however, when he came upon something hard, and let it was a box of treasure, buried in the ground. Accordingly, he hasted into town and purchased two coffins; in one he placed the bones, and buried them, and in the other he placed the silver he had "bought." Shen is now a wealthy man again, and his life is all the greater as his fellow-townsmen look upon this piece of luck as the direct reward of Heaven for his charity.

CHINESE GRATITUDE.

We hear from Nanking that quite an extraordinary number of opium-poisoning cases have occurred during the last few weeks, and that the fact is considered partly, at any rate, to be the result of the crusade waged by the Viceroy against opium-smoking. Now while this vice is doubtless a great evil in itself, there is no doubt that occasionally it affords an advantage to the missionary. Some few months ago a gentleman travelling in the interior got a good lesson in the midst of a very rough and somewhat disagreeable crowd. Suddenly, as he was beginning to find his position decidedly unpleasant and likely to grow worse, a man elbowed his way through the mob and by words and gestures implored the foreigner to accompany him home, where some relative was dying from the effects of opium. Our friend hastily provided himself with a small pile of mustard from his house-boat, and went to visit the sick person. He found, as he had expected, that the man had attempted to commit suicide by opium and was in a fair way to die. The remedy he applied was as simple as it was efficacious. He made a weak solution of mustard and water in a tea-pot, and poured a good cupful of it down the would-be suicide's throat. The effect was what may be imagined, and after a very painful quart-d'hore the man recovered. So much our friend expected—but the sequel took him by surprise. The Chinese fell on their knees and bowed to him; then hoisted his chair upon their shoulders with the most frantic demonstrations of delight, escorted him in a body back to his boat, and with every appearance of the profoundest gratitude bowed again as he sailed away. We have heard similar instances before, but believe that Chinese gratitude is apt to evaporate very quickly. —Shanghai Courier

A RIOT ON A VICTORIAN GOLD-FIELD.

An unruly disturbance, which at one time threatened to be very serious, occurred at the Hard Hills Bush, Berlin, on the 1st instant. A correspondent informs the *Maryborough Standard* that 100 miners had lighted bonfires, which illuminated the whole place; flags were flying, bells were ringing, and meetings of small groups of miners were held. From all these indications it was evident that something was going on, and it soon transpired that the object was to drive the Chinese from their claims, and hunt them away. Hostilities were commenced by throwing stones at the

huts and residences of the Chinamen, who, as may be supposed, were very much alarmed. The principal scene of operations was in front of the store of Ah Yam; who had a narrow escape from personal injury. His windows were smashed, and the roof of his place battered in. Entry was at length forced, and Europeans, to the number of forty or fifty, loudly clamoured for drink. Others carried bushes and piled them up against the huts, threatening to set them on fire, which, however, was not done. The principal Chinese subscribed money for a guard to protect their property, and the golden claims were also jealously guarded during the night. Mr. Ah Hong, interpreter, applied to the Dunolly police for protection, which he was informed could not be granted; so an application has been made through one of the Dunolly solicitors to the head-quarters in Melbourne. The number of Chinese on the rush is about 300, and they hold 100 claims, about twenty of which give good gold.

THE PIONEER PREACHES COMFORT.

One view of the great silver question has not unreasonably been left out of sight of a good deal in discussions on the subject. It is so horrible for holders of rupees, and for people whose future is represented in rupees, to find silver falling like a thermometer in a frost, that they may be excused for not realizing that the world at large cannot but be better off when any of the good things it enjoys becomes cheaper and more abundant. Silver after all is merely an item of the world's wealth, as much as coal or petroleum. If new mines suddenly promised us coal at half its present price, every one would be delighted, and would laugh at the Earl of Dudley if he were unhappy at the prospect. But except for this miserable complication about rupees, we ought all in the same way to be untroubled at the prospect of silver growing cheap. People who have hitherto put up with nickel spoons will have silver spoons in future. Let the dismal depreciation of the metal, or the delightful reduction in price, as it is to every one except us poor wretched holders of rupees, go for enough, and every article of household use which we are now content to have of base metal, may be of silver. Nor though the sawpines in every distant kitchen may come to be made of the clean and wholesome material now reserved for the drawing room, tempt, will the accumulation of plate in any household weigh upon the servants' minds, for who would care to steal a frying pan merely for the sake of the old silver? In every way, after Anglo-Indians are wiped out of the account, the world will be greatly the better if silver and tin approximate in price as in completion. And to think that we do so when the change might have been made almost without loss, and that the rulers of India introduced a gold currency, we too should have been able to take pleasure in the prospect so pleasing to our neighbours; if it had only been so—but the fates ruled otherwise. The fathers ate sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge.

"PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHING A TEA-TRADE BETWEEN KANGRA AND EASTERN TURKISTAN."

This pamphlet, if it had not been so sanguine in tone, would have been more persuasive, but when a writer seems to make light of the difficulties in his way, we begin to suspect the enterprise. Not that he overlooks the difficulties. On the contrary, he devotes eight pages out of 19 to them, but each difficulty is put up like an Aunt Sally on a barrel to be knocked down at the first shot, and some are not put up at all. For instance, the serious question of loss during the journey over the Himalayas among baggage animals, and the necessity for a strong guard over the caravan en route, are not referred to. Again the writer omits to notice the fact that as soon as a regular tea trade is started, the local Government will establish toll-houses along the road; and again, that the Kangra tea, even if lowered in price to the minimum compatible with profit on the sale, will not be able to undersell the *via* Lhasa tea which is carried to market by forced labour. There are other points which taken in the aggregate with these make necessary an important deduction from the author's estimate of profits. On the other hand, there is little room for doubt as to the enterprises paying eventually, if sufficient pluck and money are forthcoming to start it. In 1857 a considerable quantity of Kangra tea was sent across the Himalayas by the *Vaux of Mandi* and fetched fair prices. In 1873 the export of Kangra tea *via* Kulu, Cashmere, and Ramee, aggregated 231 mounds valued at Rs. 32,448. From the statistics recently published by the Punjab Government, we find that during 1874-75 the total export of tea from the province was 19,378 mounds valued at Rs. 20,64,956. Of this large amount, only 2,412 mounds went northward, that is, to Cashmere, Ladak, and Yarkand, and of this only 331 mounds to the last. Whether it was Indian tea is not stated; but with regard to the whole exports the official reporter says, "this bulk is probably China tea." However this may be, a certain trade in tea with Yarkand is now established, and if the Kangra planters can make sure of their tea being popular in Yarkand, where public taste is both fastidious and capricious, and will heartily unite for the enterprise, an Eldorado may be opened before them. Meanwhile, the Central Asian Trading Company is in the field, and shareholders are satisfied with the return of the first venture; but the following from the Punjab Report, supported as it is by the opinion of the Company's manager, and every traveller to Yarkand, is worthy of attention by those purposing to embark in trans-Himalayan tea trade on a large scale. "The general conclusion which the Financial Commissioner arrives at is, there is no opening for direct trade with Yarkand on the scale attempted in this expedition (the Central Asian Trading Company's caravan); the trade is in the hands of the Amir; the merchants appear to be creatures of his own, or so entirely under his influence that unless he allows them to buy and sell they cannot trade."

Dead Letters.

Arnand, Mme., Post Office, Singapore, 1
Arnold, W., 138, Commercial Road, London, 1
Baker, Capt., Brig Julia Ann, Singapore, 1
Bennet, Mrs., 4, Court, Enderton Street, Liverpool, 1
Brown, John, Sailor's Home, Hongkong, 1
Cassidy, Leigh, Bristol, 1
Corbett, Mr., Singapore, 1
Cotton, L., Elder, Millers, Achna, 1
Dobbin, G., 69, West India Dock Rd., London, 1
Ede, W., Maryborough, Queensland, 1
Ford, Mrs. M., 222, Kensington Road, London, 1
Giovellie, Borda, Singapore, 1
Griffiths, Miss, General Post Office, Sydney, 1
Held, Richard C., Hamburg, 1
H. M. P., Post Office, Singapore, 1

Jacob, Mrs. Hy., Poste Restante, Paris, 1
Keon, Captain, Post Office, Calcutta, 1
Kenneth, Capt., Sailor's Home, Hongkong, 1
King, Gunner, R.A., 12, James Street, Colchester, 1
Lobson, Miss L., 8, Moss Hill, Grantham or Sheffield, 1
MacLean, Miss A., 20, Vernon Street, Liverpool, 1
Mason, Lancelot, Newcastle, England, 1
Moult, Mrs. John, Colmar House, Exeter, 1
Murry, Mrs. James, 248, Kent St., Sydney, N.S.W., 1
Murray, Sergeant-Major Charles, G.P.O., London, 1
Nelson, Thos., General Post Office, Sydney, 1
Nelson, H., 28, Norfolk St. West, Wicheach, 1
Palmore, Mrs., Watford, Harefordshire, 1
Pere, A. Sue, 1
Pickron, Mrs. P. R. M. Sloan, Exeter, 1
Thomas, W. J., 1
Prigot, Miss A., 23, Frederick Street, Cardiff, 1
Roberts, Mr., Castle Street, Dunedin, 1
Scarlet, Captain, Bark Luzon, Singapore, 1
Schmidt, T., Shanghai, 1
Walker, Brigade-Major, Hongkong, 1
Walker, A., Kendal, Westmoreland, 1
Wegener, Emanuel, Alt Tormel, bei Stuttgart, 1
Willis, J., 6, East Church Row, Lincolnshire, London, 1

The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addressees cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers. General Post Office, Hongkong, June 8, 1876.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 10, 1876.
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, 57 1/2
" credit 57 1/2
" Old Patna, cash, 60 1/2
" credit 60 1/2
" New Benares, cash, 66 1/2
" credit 66 1/2
" Old Benares, cash, 68 1/2
" credit 68 1/2
" New Malwa, cash, 67 1/2
" credit 67 1/2
" Allowance Tael, 32 s 6 1/2
" Old Malwa, cash, 67 1/2
" credit 67 1/2
" Allowance Tael, 32 s 6 1/2
CAMPHOR, 15 1/2
QUICKSILVER, 7 1/2
SALT PETRE, 6 1/2

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, 3/11 1/2
Credit, 6 months' sight, 3/11 1/2
On Calcutta, Bank demand, 231
" Bombay, demand, 231
" Shanghai, demand, 73 1/2
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, 74 1/2
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. 3,
Sycee, 3 s 6
Gold Loan, 25 7/0
English Sovereign, 5 0 1/2
Australian Sovereign, 5 0 1/2
Discount, 7 s 9

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 4% prem.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$530
China Fire Ins. Co., \$155
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 37 1/2%
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1825
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$600
Chinese Insurance Co., \$212
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 815, ex div.
O. & J. Martins Ins. Co., Tls. 34 ex return.
Yungtee Ins. Association, Tls. 640
Union S. Navigation Co., Tls. ...
H. K. O. & M. S. Boat Co., 10 dls.
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tls. 67
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$45 dls.
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$108.

Temperatures.

HONGKONG, June 10, 1876.
(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
Thermometer—9 A.M., 83
Do, 1 P.M., 85
Do, 4 P.M., 85
Do, 10 P.M., 83
Barometer—9 A.M., 29.850
Do, 1 P.M., 29.920

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.
The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—
DEPARTURES.
Jan. 18, Antipodes, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 17, Alex. McNeil, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 20, Forward Ho, from London to Yokohama, &c.
Feb. 3, Paul Marie, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 6, Scotia, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 6, Kailash, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 25, Susanne, from Hamburg to Shanghai.
March 2, Mary J. Stone, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 2, P. J. Carleton, from New York to Shanghai.
March 14, Moonlight, from Lewis Del to Shanghai.
March 16, Min, from London to Hongkong.
March 17, Ada, from London to Yokohama.
March 18, Bonifactor, from New York to Hongkong.
March 18, Hans, from Hamburg to Shanghai.
March 20, Gustav and Marie, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
March 21, Moss Glen, from London to Hongkong.
March 21, Marianne, from Havre to Saigon.
March 21, Julie, from Havre to Saigon.
March 21, Hoogly, from Boston to Batavia and Hongkong.
March 23, Ollurum, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 24, J. C. Munro, from London to Hongkong.
March 25, Oregon, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 31, Sophie C., from Marseilles to Saigon.
April 7, Corea, from Liverpool to Hongkong.
April 8, James Shepherd, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
April 11, Melbret, from London to Hongkong.
April 12, Wyle, from London to Shanghai.
April 12, Imperator, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
April 13, Alice Buck, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
April 14, Endymion, from London to Shanghai.
April 14, Harriet N. Carleton, from New York to Shanghai.
April 17, Hung Quang (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.
April 22, Tientan (str.), from Greenock to Shanghai.
April 24,

Portfolio.

THE OLD MAN'S DREAM.

O for an hour of youthful joy!
Give back my youthful spring!
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy,
Than reign a gray-haired king.

Off with the wrinkled epaule of age;
Away with learning's crown;
Tear out life's wisdom-written page,
And cast its trophies down.

One moment let my life-blood stream
From boyhood's fount to fame;
Give me the giddy, reeling dream
Of life, and love, and fame.

My listening angel heard the prayer,
And calmly smiling said:
"If I but touched the silvered hair,
Thy heavy wish had sped."

"But there's nothing in the track,
To bid thee fondly stay,
While the swift seasons hurry back,
To find the wished-for day!"

Ab, trust soul of woman kind,
Without thee what were life!
One bliss I cannot leave behind—
I'll take my precious wife.

The angel took a sapphire pen,
And wrote in rainbow hue,
"The man would be a boy again,
And be a husband too."

"And is there nothing yet unaided,
Before the change appears?
Remember all thy gifts have fled
With these dissolving years."

"Why, yes, I would one favor more!
My fond paternal joys—
I could not bear to lose them all;
I'll take my girls and boys."

The smiling angel dropped his pen,
"Why, this will never do!
The man would be a boy again,
And be a father too!"

And so I laughed. My laughter woke
The household with its noise,
I wrote my dream when morning broke,
And kept my girls and boys.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

(Sydney Morning Herald, May 18.)

The Philadelphia Exhibition begins to-day, and continues during the next six months. The formal close of the Exhibition will take place on the 10th of November, but the Centennial Buildings which began to be occupied on the 1st of January will not be finally cleared till the 31st of December.

For the rest of this year, therefore, the eyes of the world will be turned towards America, and the eyes of America will be turned towards Philadelphia. As the Americans themselves put it, America during the year 1876 is not only to be the centre of the world, it is also to be "the centre of the universe."

It will not be forgotten that the American Exhibition is to be held as a national celebration of the American Centennial. The Exhibition itself, apart from all historic associations, will be sufficiently attractive and imposing to draw the attention of the world, but the national events which it is to celebrate will give an interest to this Exhibition that has not been possessed by any of the great Exhibitions that have gone before it.

In 1776 the United States parted company with Great Britain, and declared their independence of the rest of the world. In the year 1876 the United States are commemorating this epoch by inviting the rest of the world, and Great Britain especially, to a gigantic entertainment at Philadelphia. The Americans will take care that the Exhibition itself shall want nothing that can give it grandeur and completeness; but such an Exhibition will have an interest, not only from the fact that it is to be a gathering of all the nations, but also from the fact that this gathering is to take place as a world-wide celebration of the American Centennial. There are, of course, some people in America who would greatly like the Battle of Long Island and the evacuation of Boston to be celebrated in a very different way; but the nobler sentiment of the American people as a whole has decided that the United States will be better able to rejoice over the victories that were achieved a century ago if they invite the rest of the world to join them, and that the noblest commemoration which a nation can make of the past is the one that is best calculated to qualify it for the part it will have to play in the future.

The United States have not usually been credited with too much respect for other and much older nations; and other and older nations, in dealing with American weaknesses and eccentricities, may have too often forgotten that America is less than a hundred years old. It is a good omen that something like the Philadelphia Exhibition has turned up, that America may have an opportunity of knowing other people better, and that other people may have an equal opportunity of knowing America better. It cannot have escaped anybody's notice that people have a very common habit of turning up their noses and of sneering at certain things in this world as "American," as if the word were the sum total of vulgarity. It has been unfortunate in no small degree that the wrong side of American society and of American literature is the side with which the everyday world has been most familiar. But if mankind in general have failed to see how much there is in America that might be envied by those who are outside America, America herself may have sometimes failed to see that there are a few of the things necessary to the greatness of a people which she would be able to do a little better by seeing a little more of the world. Young nations require to be regarded by old ones, and old nations, though they may not know it, as truly require to be corrected by young ones. It is a happy omen, therefore, that America has resolved to invite the world to be its guest for six months of its centennial year; and it is not less a happy omen that Great Britain and the rest of the world have expressed themselves quite glad to accept America's invitation.

Nobody will be surprised to learn that America is determined to make the Philadelphia Exhibition the biggest of all Exhibitions. Everything American is gigantic. Its rivers, its mountains, its railways, its hotels, its orators, its victories, its robberies, are all on a scale of unsurpassed or of unequalled greatness. Hence it would be out of all keeping if the American Exhibition were not more extensive and more magnificent than all the Exhibitions which

have gone before it. It would seem, that in this instance the boast of America is to be literal fact. The projectors of the Philadelphia Exhibition have had the advantage of the experience of the five Exhibitions of London, Paris, and Vienna. According to the latest estimates, the area and probable cost of the Exhibition buildings are as follows:—

	Area.	Probable cost.
Main Building or Industrial Hall.	21.47	1,500,000
Memorial Hall.	1.50	1,500,000
Machinery Hall.	14.00	800,000
Horicultural Hall.	1.60	250,000
Agricultural Hall.	10.15	250,000
Totals.	48.62	4,108,000

Thus the Exhibition buildings alone, which will be composed mainly of glass and iron, will cover a space of about fifty acres, and will be erected at a cost of little short of a million sterling. The plan of the grounds, we are told, embraces no less than seven miles of roads and footpaths, "bridges across shaded and precipitous ravines, summer-houses and numerous fountains," fed from a reservoir containing 40,000,000 gallons, and a river which, through pumping engines, will supply 6,000,000 gallons more a day. In the Machinery Hall, which is to cover twelve acres, Great Britain is allotted 37,125 square feet of space; Germany, 40,757; France, 10,120; Belgium, 8875; Canada, 4800; Brazil, 4000; Sweden, 3168; Spain, 2448; Russia, 1500; and Austria, 1686. A large number of nationalities in addition to these are to play their part. Nearly all the Governments of Europe and Central and South America, the Governments of Australia, and even of Japan, China, Hayti, Sandwich Islands, and Siberia, have secured spaces in the Exhibition building. Scarcely any nation in the world, therefore, is to be unrepresented at the Centennial gathering.

It will be seen that the space to be occupied by Great Britain will not be much less than that to be occupied by all the other foreign nations together. The list of exhibitors in the British section embraces the names of fully seven hundred firms, representing almost every known variety of industry. France, in her smaller space, is to have two thousand exhibitors. Italy is to be represented by paintings of the highest merit, and by no less than two hundred pieces of statuary alone. But the "home display," as might be expected, is to "overshadow everything." Among the American States, Pennsylvania is to stand far ahead of all the others. New York is to come next, Massachusetts to be third, Ohio fourth, New Jersey fifth, and Connecticut sixth. There is scarcely an important interest in America that will not be fully represented. Every State is to bring its own speciality. Every manufacturer of importance is to be allowed to represent his own industry. The newspaper pavilion in particular is to contain a full and complete exhibition of the seven thousand eight hundred and seventy daily and weekly journals, magazines, and other periodicals of the United States. A historic department is to illustrate all the events of American history, and all societies, colleges and libraries are to be laid under tribute to furnish the necessary materials. The Educational department will show drawings and photographs of all the best school houses, plans of school grounds and outbuildings, specimens of all sorts of school furniture, of every kind of school apparatus, and of every result of school work; illustrations of the best methods of school ventilation, abstracts of school reports, and collections of school statistics from the earliest period down to 1876. The Philanthropic department is to have a Centennial Kindergarten, illustrating Froebel's complete system of instructing little children; and classes of children are to be in attendance during the Exhibition to go through the exercises which this novel system comprises. The grand march for the opening of the Exhibition was to be furnished by Wagner, and half the chorus of America, as might be supposed, are to assist at the inauguration. An English firm was to supply the opening display of pyrotechnics, which is, of course, to be "upon the most magnificent scale and of the grandest description ever witnessed." The proposed programme was to "include a salute of 100 aerial maroons, the firing of shells which will scatter stars of delicate tints by the myriads, grand designs, clouds of emerald, topaz-coloured rockets, and so on to the great end." Nothing will be wanted therefore to make the Philadelphia Exhibition the greatest and grandest in history.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

April 8, 1876.

The coming assumption of the title of Empress of India continues to be the subject of much gossip here. The French affect a careless and sneering tone, but I can assure you they feel in their hearts much foreboding. Why this is so, it is impossible exactly to say. Many considerations attend them. No one can deny that since Mr. Darnley's advent to power in England, a great deal of the French mind has been occupied with the thought of the possibility of Great Britain now coming out as a mighty and a dreaded power. The action taken in Egypt showed the Queen's Government was not going to permit the route to India to be blocked on any consideration. It was warning to France, who has always supposed herself to be the special patroness of Egypt, as well as to the three empires. The assumption of the title of Empress, if it have any other than a paltry motive, is a warning to Russia in especial that we are prepared to hold our own in India. The energetic action is not agreeable to continental Europe, which had begun to look upon the neutrality of England as a settled fact in all future quarrels. The consequence is that here in Paris, everything connected with Queen Victoria is looked upon with very jaundiced eyes, and discussed with a censorious tongue. The course taken by the opposition in England gave fuel to this foreign tone. Even Lord Shaftesbury, ridiculed formerly as a Liberal, is now cried up as a leader, representing the feelings of his countrymen; if his sanctimonious Lordship would only come to Paris and plot its affairs, our good and religious friends, the French, would praise and jointly raise the hymn. Some of the newspapers follow the Queen into her retirement at Baden, while John Lubbock, in the *Debate* continues to heap sarcasms and evil forebodings in the Times question, though incessantly declaring it is nothing to him not to know whether Her Majesty be Queen or Empress; why then does all go in disinterestedly a pen? A Frenchman has given a few particulars of the

Queen's visit to Baden. Her Majesty, it is said, went directly to the Homburg Villa, her mother's former residence. The next morning the Queen, accompanied by the Marchioness of Ely and by the faithful John Brown, went to the cemetery to visit her sister's monument. The Princess Beatrice went to bring books, &c. Now, all this is very innocent gossip, and it seems that the London Times partly copied it from *Galignani*. But a grave French journal remarks—"The Times reproduces the article, but with a suppression of which we cannot explain the motive." I happen not to have seen the number of the Times referred to, but I dare say the London journal has not published that portion of the paragraph referring to a faithful follower of the Queen, about whom there has been so much vulgar and unbecoming rumour. As I happened to be in the *Debate* of the day before yesterday also, M. Lemoine, proud of being quoted by the English malcontents, comes out again in one of our articles meant to be especially incisive—"Once there was a king and a queen," he says, and immediately getting out of fairyland he goes on—"However, to-day we speak of realities. There was then, a queen bearing a happy name, the name of Victoria, sovereignty of a great country, which asked no better than to respect her, almost to worship her, and whose crown of a thousand years was placed beyond all attack, beyond all discussion, beyond all doubt. She was, very much the incarnation of the law that she might almost have put herself above the law. Well, here she is now, shaking off the venerable dust of history, and going to bathe her ancient crown of pure gold for a diadem of vulgar lead." It is decided—it is voted, The Queen of England is Empress for the last four and twenty hours. She never had been voted Queen, she was Queen by right of birth and by right of history. Now, she is an elected Empress by virtue of a majority of 46 votes. Then the writer goes on to quote from Lord Shaftesbury's speech, and concludes—"Such words make their way amongst all classes; but at the same time it would seem as if imprudence were heaped on imprudence. The Empress (*l'impératrice*, as the English already call her) was gone on to Germany, the country of her origin, while all her family are travelling in the East or in the West. In a word, no one remains at home to mind the house. And the house minds itself all alone, and business goes on, and the country lives and breathes as if nothing happened. How can we be astonished if the English people who know how to read and reflect, make readings and reflections which they never would have made had they not been roused from their slumber? There is no need of deceiving ourselves. The affair is a bad one. Public opinion is rising, and a general dissatisfaction is being pronounced. See! the newspapers, we are receiving private letters, we receive them from men of position who tell us they are not ill without hope that the Queen may be enlightened by the manifestation of public opinion. We do not join in these hopes. The Queen will not suffer herself to be enlightened because she does not wish to be enlightened. It is not to be enlightened that she has gone away from England. Neither can we account for her First Minister who himself only consults his Eastern imagination. He made his first sensation with the *coup de théâtre* of the four millions of *Suez bonds*; and next with his inconceivable provocation of Russia. All this policy seems pure insanity. *Suez mari nage*, &c. Let our dear neighbours have their fling, since it seems to be their turn now. As to us, let us cultivate our garden like *Candide*. A noble lord has said that the title Empress of India may wound the feelings of France and Portugal who still hold some possession in India. We hasten to declare that here in France at least we are not in the least offended. If Portugal wishes to be angry, that is her affair. I shall merely say if all these protestations of interestlessness be sincere, why does M. Lemoine, who certainly has spoken of America with such feeling, make all this bother about what does not concern him? Whence all these tears? Strated of the word "empire" in France may be one reason; Mr. Darnley's bold coup in the Suez Canal affair may be another.

In matters of art, of which this capital is likely to remain the general head quarter, I may mention that the coming annual exhibition at the *Palais de l'Industrie* is likely to be above an average. The jury is acting with much strictness this year, and I believe a very considerable number of the six thousand works of art sent in is already rejected. For the next two years the artistic and industrial taste of France will be concentrated on preparations for the Great International Exhibition which is officially decided upon for 1878. It is a pity it had not been adjourned to 1879 as at first suggested; for I much fear that two years will scarcely suffice for the necessary preparatory arrangements. However, when France puts on the strain she can work well, and money is not wanting in a country whose national bank, according to this week's return, contains in its vaults specie to the almost incredible amount of seventy millions of pounds sterling. Much money was retained for the last two days at the sale by auction of the late M. Schneider's superb collection of paintings. At the first day's sale, the day before yesterday, the works of the Flemish and Dutch masters produced as nearly as possible a million of francs, or forty thousand pounds sterling. The "Water Mill," a well-known picture by Hobbema, was purchased for the Antwerp Museum at the round figure of 100,000 francs. Lord Dudley was the successful bidder for a Dutch interior, by Hobbema, at the price of 135,000 francs. His Lordship also succeeded in obtaining a Van Ostade (a beer-shop interior) for 103,000 francs. They are immense prices for mere canvases which the running bank of art has dotted with innumerable figures. "Take these grotesque creatures out of my sight," said Louis XV. one day when for the first time they showed him the peasants in a Tintoretto picture. These Dutch peasants are shy so many thousand pound banknotes pasted to the walls of great picture galleries. "The Glider" of Rembrandt had also for a time a contemptuous owner in the late Duke de Morny, an implicitly more refined judge of art, though, than the Grand Monarque. These were at first smug doubts about the genuineness of the picture, which came from the late Madame de Chevreuse's collection, and M. Morny had that good fortune to acquire it for the absurdly small price of 16,500 francs. The refined brother of Napoleon III. grew tired of looking daily at his grandfather's old gallery, at this humble figure. One day he said to the Emperor who made him a visit—"Do

you know, I hate to see this *Dreux* always staring in the face, and I seem compelled to live innocently with low working-fellows, merely because he is painted by Monsieur Rembrandt. Just suppose this figure were to become animated and to descend from the frame!" "Well!" said the Emperor in a phlegmatic way. "Well, I should immediately ring for some of my people to kick him downstairs and out of the house." The Emperor coaxed out of the tapering extremities of his long moustache, and smiled as he remarked—"Indeed, my dear de Morny, you would do so much thing. On the contrary, if he is a me down from the picture, you would positively press the lowest low as you call him to take a chair and give you all the particulars he knew of the life of Rembrandt, his contemporary." "By Jove, sire," said de Morny laughing, "I believe you are perfectly right." Let me add that at the poor Duke's death that same picture was sold for six thousand pounds. Monied men and speculators at this week rather indignant with Mr. Disraeli, with Baron Rothschild of London, with the Pacha of Egypt, and especially with the Grand Turk. The Sultan has "disbanded" himself financially, which will also serve to expedite his political ruin. Do you know how some of the money goes at Constantinople? I can give you one example with which I shall conclude to-day's letter. Very recently the Sultan sent a diamond pin, jewelled snuff box, and a chain of massive gold—the whole costing £31,000—to the chief of the Krupp factory, "an acknowledgment for the steel gun so kindly offered to his majesty." The best of it is that the present of the great gun has not yet reached Constantinople. If the public creditors were only treated in this way!

M. Marmet has not been a fortunate composer. His opera of *Jeune d'Arc*—about the forthright composed of that name—was ready for repetition fully ten years ago, and the only satisfaction he obtained when complaining about the last rehearsal, of the delay, was the somewhat rude remark of an eminent man—"Why the deuce was it not a case of good wine you bottled ten years ago! That would have been worth something now." But Fate was against the composer; for just as M. Balanier, the manager, was about to bring out his work, the old opera house was burned. So much the better for Marmet, one would think, since he thus obtained the honor of being the first to see his new performance in the finest theatre of the world. But, probably, it would have been more desirable for him had the delay been for another ten years. He might then have been gathered to his fathers, and the most irritable man in France would have been saved the pain of seeing this darling bunting of his brain dashed with faint praise. Indeed, my own opinion is—and I think it is shared by a great many—that this new opera is a most decisive failure; that the music is weak and without melody, and that no one who heard it on Wednesday evening will much care to hear it again. I grant you that we shall be willing, enough to see it again. For the right, the superb manner in which the work is put on the stage has many attractions, and the ballet in the third Act in coloring and execution, and in the charming dancing of Laura Fonta and Amelia Colombier, is full of attraction. Critics tell me that the costumes are not very accurate; but I think no one denies that the scene-painting is superb. But what is all this if the music is a failure? Alas! it seems we are never to have anything but the house itself, and the manager will have to fall back on his inoperable staircase. That will fill the opera house as long as ten thousand foreigners look in monthly on Paris. The public give every encouragement possible, and every one high in place, great in social position, and renowned in art and literature, crowded every nook of the great temple of music on Wednesday night. Marshal MacMahon—the Duchess looked in later—went down early and, alighting at the Subscriber's entrance, found some preparations of carpeting the steps and decorating the hall still going on. "Oh this can't be for me, it must be for the Queen of Holland," said the Marshal, who I think, to the only gentleman in waiting for him, and he passed through the hall to the ordinary entrance. But the check-taker, not recognizing the great man, asked for the tickets. "Ma foi! I have no ticket," said the Marshal, laughing. "Then, you can't pass in." The indignant A. D. C. here thought to surround the fellow by saying—"It is the Marshal," when the check-taker said—"Off with you, joker, and make room for the people who have tickets." It was necessary for a police officer who had just come up to undecode the overwhelmed employee. The Marshal took his seat in the Agent's box on the left of the stage, and in a few minutes went back to the staircase to receive the Queen of Holland, who subsequently remained seated by his side till after the end of the second act, when he came to give Her Majesty thought of the new opera. Her son, the Prince of Orange, was in a box on the low level, and might have given his Royal mother, were he so minded, full particulars of many a scene in the actresses' footlights. In the box at the opposite side facing that of the Marshal and Queen, sat the portly Queen Isabella of Spain with the two Infantes, her daughters. Her Majesty seemed with difficulty to control laughter when in the first act some soldiers, making love to the peasant girls of Domremy, sang a chorus beginning *Quelles belles filles*. For the first of the opera troops are certainly not remarkable for either youth or beauty. As I noticed Ambrose Thomas in a stall—and the composer of *Hamlet* must have been gratified in his heart—the heart of man is so aptly wicked in its jealousy—to find that a more unimpaired opera than his own had gained entrance to the shrine of song. Domremy was also present. He had no cause that evening of joy or sorrow for no other French composer of this generation will equal his *Fantaisie*, and his coming, *Polytechnique* cannot possibly be as bad as *Jeune d'Arc*. It is not easy to get Paris, the national baritone, to accept the part of the King which, in the musical partition, is an insignificant character. But he got rid of his old act, and of a few pious threats, Frenchmen who make a god of him. Jean was played by Mademoiselle Krauss, who has a fine voice, though, but pronounced her French with a decidedly German accent. A certain foreign prince sent the prima donna that evening an enormous bouquet, the cost of which is said to have been 350 francs. What an set-to do the amount of the cost of the costumes was the amount for Jean. It is said to have been modelled on the costumes of the *Hamlet*, and it is not all a wonder of lightness; so

much so that when the artist tried it on for the first time, they say she waited round the room to show the freedom it left her movements. It is further asserted that the wife of the hall-porter was peeping through the keyhole at the moment and exclaimed—"Mon Dieu! why on earth has Mademoiselle Krauss put a tin poultrie on her stomach?" I do not know, after this, why I should go further into the details of this opera. I shall only say that the Duke of Edinburgh was pressed much by Marshal and Madame MacMahon to remain in Paris to witness its first performance. But the Prince said the Queen wished him to go to England as soon as possible, and that he could only remain in Paris long enough to shake hands with a few of his French friends. "Oh! prince," exclaimed the Marshal, uttering the first smart word of his life, "if you delay to shake hands with all your friends, amongst us, you must remain here many days indeed."

WHAT THE WORLD SAYS.

I understand, on good authority, that at the interview en route between the Prince of Wales and Lord Lytton, the Prince spoke very strongly as to the future government of India, more especially as to the treatment of the native princes by the European officials.

Messrs. Daybook and Ledger have several excellent town-houses to let for the season, the owners of all of them being abroad. No. 1: Buckingham Palace, S. W. This will be found a remarkably cool house in the summer, as no fires have been lighted in many years. No. 2: Marlborough House, Pall Mall. No. 3: Clarence House, St. James's Park. This house can be had on agreement for three years, and perhaps longer.

When the secret history of the Royal Titles Bill is disclosed, it will form a curious chapter in the annals of England. Unfortunately it would be indiscreet to publish now all that is known and said about that illomened measure. The desire for the title of Empress has existed for some time in the highest quarters. Mr. Disraeli is the first Premier who has been not only prepared but anxious to gratify the desire. Neither Lord Palmerston nor Mr. Gladstone would lend himself to an innovation which he regarded as worse than a crime. With a large and docile majority, Mr. Disraeli may have had no apprehension of failure, and consequently no real reason for taking the Leaders of the Opposition into his confidence. His calculations have not been wisely justified, despite the obedience of his followers. In another quarter, the objections are regarded and characterized as "very unkind." The truth is that the Queen seems to be less acquainted with public feeling at the present time than at any other period in her reign. The courtiers of both sexes who surround her are too wise in their generation to say anything which, though perfectly just, is likely to prove distasteful. No adviser of the Crown since Lord Palmerston has spoken his mind freely and emphatically. Mr. Gladstone is no courtier; yet he has a way of putting things which leaves the interpretation to the discretion of the hearer. Mr. Disraeli has never been charged with want of deference to whims and fancies as high as that of Balmoral, important visits to Baden, and the assumption of a fantastic title must be told to the Monarch. In this case the candid friend would prove a true one as well as a good patriot.

I am happy to be able to state that a money-lender has come to grief in Germany. At Würzburg, in Bavaria, a Jew has been sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude for altering bills accepted by students and officers of the army. This Teutonic rival of our friends of Backville-street and that neighbourhood had a trick of leaving a convenient blank space in the bills signed by his victims. Before presentation he inserted words to the effect that the debt was one of honour, it really being of course payment of the kind. Both among German students and honour is as severely treated as in England, so that several of the Jew's victims were expelled from their respective corps owing to his complaints. At length some bolder spendthrift attacked him in a court of law, and showed that when he signed the usurer's bills there was no mention of the debt being one of honour. The Jew received the sentence I have mentioned for his forgery. It came out at the trial that his terms were sometimes as high as 700 per cent.

Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., has made the marvellous discovery that the crown is a blot upon the Queen's head. This is quite as clever as the discovery that those who drink a glass of wine inevitably travel along the highroad to perdition. But then, Mr. Jenkins is an original writer, and no mere reiterator of common sense. The novelties with which he favours the public here are ludicrous rather than hurtful; but the Canadians are complaining that he has given them a sensation which is more startling than pleasant. Having ceased to be Agent-General for the Dominion, he has rendered an account of his stewardship which has caused one of the members of the Canadian Parliament to exclaim—"Well, Glax was a pretty expensive baby!" The accounts are not published in full by the Canadian newspapers; the items which have been extracted increase rather than what the appetite for further particulars. Among these items are two which are certainly very curious, if not more. The one is a charge of \$20,000 for a deer-plate to the London office of a Jew, a charge of fifty guineas for a dress which was to make buttons to ornament the purser's coat. Reminders of this deer-plate and of its buttons ought to be placed in the Museum at South Kensington for the instruction of posterity. Surely Mr. Jenkins would find an easier road to notoriety by publishing these accounts in this country than by writing repulsive fictions!

The menu has certainly been hunted to death. The willow-pattern paper plates, the plink boy-cooks, &c., getting ready dinner, the Japanese devices, the China Cupids holding up a tablet between them, seem to be more objectionable than the other. But fancy the outrageous host that would exhibit a row of statements—Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, &c.—along the table at intervals, each uttering a sentiment like a sandwich-boarded *zappone*, a dinner invitation to a hundred years old is now before me. It is printed in red, and runs—"Mr. F. requests the honor of your company at dinner," &c. Round it are emblematic figures—Britannia, &c. (Mr. F. was an eminent political character, and patriotic inscriptions are circumfused), such as, "May the linen trade prosper!" Fancy Mr. Bright or Mr. Gladstone issuing a card like this, though Mr. Disraeli might!

The objects of the Russian Horse-Guards

are about to organize a mess in their barracks on the model of those in England, "with all the comfort that characterizes them." There are to be "splendid salons and a gigantic dining-room." If the Muscovites had money enough, it would be a noble ambition to rival the awful magnificence of Knightsbridge, but of course that is out of the question. The way the curled darlings of our British aristocracy are accommodated in that luxurious quarter is simply shameful. The smallest sub-lieutenant, fresh from Blon, has a stately suite of apartments at his disposal; there are billiard-rooms, card-rooms, smoking-rooms, and cozy nooks for lounging innumerable; the library is famous all over the world; and the dining-room is a dream, grandiose in size, gorgeous in appointments. But no! those miserable Muscovites could not indulge the rash illusion of approaching the seraphic splendours of those pampered Sybarites of the Household Cavalry, who have the felicity of spending one year in three at Knightsbridge the year.

A significant and somewhat startling rumour reaches me from a high quarter. Proposals have been made by the Nizam's Government to our India Office to re-annex to Hyderabad the Berar State, which, for political and other cogent reasons, was transferred to British rule less than a quarter of a century ago. What is more extraordinary is, that the Marquis of Salisbury seems for the moment disposed to listen to, if not to countenance, the monstrous proposition. Surely the records of the past mismanagement of the Berars by the Nizam's Government, and the existing ferment in his dominions, should make any British statesman scout the idea upon its suggestion. If this is the mission upon which Sir Salazar Jung, under the auspices of a noble Duke, is coming to London, the sooner he is ordered away from Downing-street the better.

At a meeting of citizens of London held on Friday afternoon to discuss the Royal Titles Bill, Sir John Bennett is reported to have said that "the people of England never dream of Emperor or Empress, or any such diabolical nonsense." I think that, John, for teaching me that word.

The following advertisement from the *Evening Echo* (March 31st) ought not to pass without comment:—

"It is this should meet the eye of the hansom driver who dropped a gentleman in Brimstone-road, between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning (28th inst.), he will oblige by communicating with Mr. —."

If hansom cabsmen go about dropping gentlemen in the Brimstone or any other road, they ought to be severely reprimanded. Otherwise the traffic in the Brimstone or any other road will be seriously interfered with. The Coast Guard at Calcutta have been profoundly stirred by the discovery within their district of a corked bottle, washed ashore through the surf of the Atlantic. On opening it they found a piece of paper with something written in a foreign tongue, of which the only word they could recognize was *Idaho* evidently the name of a ship. After much cogitation they decided to send the paper to Lloyd's, with a report of the circumstances under which it came into their hands. The secretary of Lloyd's found that the foreign language was German, and he has had the satisfaction of transmitting to the chief postman at Calcutta a translation of the statement which runs thus:—"This bottle was filled with lemonade, and was drunk on the 7th July 1876 on the outward passage of the *Idaho*." Then followed a list of the names of the persons able to attest the fact.

Correspondents frequently write to the Queen for suggestions for costumes for fancy-balls. In the current number a lady writes:—"Can any one suggest a dress for a Greek slave?" Those who recollect Hiram Power's celebrated statue, will readily admit that the rage for close-fitting dresses and figure displaying costumes could scarcely be carried much farther. Where, and O where, is my excellent friend the Countess of Granville, and what does she say to such "goings-on?"

These steps which foreign States are taking to punish bribery and corruption in high places are wholesome lessons. General McDonald, implicated in the St. Louis whiskey frauds, is sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a heavy fine; Mr. Avey, to two years' imprisonment and a fine. General Grant proposes to send General Schenck back to London if he passes the ordeal of the Emma Mine inquiry. In Greece several of the highest church dignitaries are sentenced to terms of imprisonment and heavy fines for receiving bribes—selling bishoprics and so forth.

The following illustration of how stories are fabricated about the Royal Family of England is sent to the *Times* of India by a Calcutta correspondent:—"One day a gentleman came up to me at Shepherd's Hotel and said, 'I saw the Prince of Wales riding through the Turkish bazaar on a donkey with one of the ballet dancers. Is not that disgraceful?' 'Are you sure the lady was a ballet dancer?' 'There could be no mistake,' said he. 'Now I happened to meet the Prince that very day riding on his donkey with the lady in question, and who do you think the ballet dancer was?' The Countess Danishoff, a member of the Danish Royal family, and consequently a connection of the Prince's. She is young, clever, and handsome, and extremely interesting. She is in deep mourning for her husband, who died here about three months ago. She accompanied him for three successive winters to Egypt, and attended him with the utmost care and assiduity. She met with an unfortunate accident shortly after his death, from which she has never fully recovered. She went to place an ornament on his grave, and the large marble cross which stood at his head having been imperfectly fixed fell on her, and hurt her very much. She speaks Arabic fluently and voted very efficiently as a Dragoman (Dragoman, I suppose, is the feminine of Dragoman) to His Royal Highness, making some good gains for him. The only other lady who went to the bazaar with the Prince was the Duchess de Perth, who I dare say was set down to be an opera singer or an actress."

"BRARLEY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Brarley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ARZMAN, to the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."—*at 31/76*

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The Review on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, it carries out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice, that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chua Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field opens to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *a*, near the Kowloon shore *b*, and those in the body of the Harbour *c*. Shipping or midway between these shores are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Paddar's Wharf.
 6. From Paddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag.	Tonn.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Abbotsford	3	Patterson	Brit. str.	640	May 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'apora and Penang	
Adria	5	Breeze	Brit. str.	781	June 10	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Y'ham & S. Fisco	Mails, 15th about 13th
Alaska	4	Dearborn	Amer. str.	4011	May 31	M. S. S. Co.	Shanghai	
Amazona	5	Miller	Ger. str.	1170	May 30	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Marcellus, &c.	
Amoy	5	Champanois	Foh. str.	1807	June 7	Messageries Maritimes	Canton	
Argyll	5	Drawes	Brit. str.	814	June 10	Siemens & Co.	S'apora and Calcutta	
Bellid	4	Buchanan	Brit. str.	1271	June 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	To-day
Butuan	4	Fremoya	Span. str.	257	May 30	H. Klar		
Carisbrook	5	Lloyd	Brit. str.	900	June 10	Champanois		
Cassandra	5	Langer	Ger. str.	947	May 30	Wm. Pustau & Co.	S'apora and Penang	
Chieps	3	Dryden	Brit. str.	853	May 30	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	
Chingkiang	5	Hogg	Brit. str.	890	June 3	Siemens & Co.		
Columbian	5	Alderton	Brit. str.	147	May 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Cyprenea	5	Wood	Brit. str.	359	June 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Duna	4	Thomson	Brit. str.	1539	May 13	Adamson, Bell & Co.	S'apora and Calcutta	
Glamis Castle	5	Dickie	Brit. str.	991	June 3	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Hindustan	5	Gardiner	Dut. str.	883	June 3	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Java	5	Shallard	Brit. str.	1050	May 31	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	
Malacca	5	Johnson	Brit. str.	687	May 20	Hop Kee	Cooktown	
Macca	5	Moore	Brit. str.	8030	June 3	Gilman & Co.		
Makado	5	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	June 3	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	
Nipona	5	Walker	Brit. str.	608	June 3	Kwok Ahchoong	Saigon	
Paria	4	Power	Brit. str.	763	May 17	Remedios & Co.		
Pasig	4	Lopez	Span. str.	147	May 18	Aug. Heard & Co.		Laid up
Pawuzet	4	Hyde	Brit. str.	280	June 10	Melchers & Co.		12th, 2 p.m.
Perambuco	5	Baye	Ger. str.	731	June 3	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Quarta	5	Craig	Ger. str.	1437	June 3	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Queensland	5	Hopkins	Brit. str.	833	June 3	Yuen Fat Hong		
Rajasthanhar	5	Clarke	Brit. str.	821	May 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Riga	5	Scarlet	Brit. str.	1890	June 3	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Suez	5	Coles	Brit. str.	1009	June 3	Messageries Maritimes		
Thales	5	Girard	Foh. str.	1000	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Tibro	5	Kirard	Brit. str.	324	June 3	Kwok Ahchoong		
Vasco de Gama	7	Kirard	Brit. str.	324	June 3			
Yotung	2	Kirard	Brit. str.	324	June 3			

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag.	Tonn.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
American Lloyd	4	Park	Amer. bge.	810	May 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Anna	4	Jensen	Ger. bge.	448	May 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Haliphong	
Anna Dorothea	3	Schmitt	Amer. bge.	330	June 3	Wm. Pustau & Co.	San Francisco	
Anna Elise	3	Hiffes	Amer. bge.	1498	April 28	Russell & Co.		
Anna Fish	4	Ria	Ger. bge.	274	May 25	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
August	2	Muller	Siam. bge.	575	May 19	Kin-tye-long		
Ban-Fan	7	Andrew	Brit. bge.	448	April 27	Meyer & Co.	London	
British Crown	3	Walter	Brit. bge.	442	June 3	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Calder	3	Walter	Brit. bge.	442	June 3	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Obu	
Caroline	1	Turnbull	Brit. bge.	987	May 16	Borneo Company		
Celestial Queen	1	Wett	Brit. bge.	843	June 3	Borneo Company	Newchwang	
Charles Maureau	4	Quetrous	Foh. bge.	368	May 24	Landstein & Co.		
Chas. C. Leary	4	Stephen	Amer. bge.	644	April 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Cheng Soon	2	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Christian	3	Stebr	Ger. bge.	281	June 3	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Christina A. F.	3	Federico	Amer. sch.	175	Jan. 8	Order		
Clachnacudden	4	McDonald	Brit. bge.	237	June 3	Order		
Comet	4	Bray	Amer. sch.	1137	April 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Commissary	8	Hunter	Brit. sch.	900	April 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Crested Wave	1	Renon	Brit. bge.	345	May 26	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Poochow	
Deutschland	1	Tilmann	Ger. bge.	269	May 18	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	Haiphong	
Dora	1	Lazarrengo	Span. bge.	322	May 18	H. Klar		
Echo	4	Toraz	Brit. bge.	360	May 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Poochow	
Emma	5	Gran	Brit. bge.	360	May 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Macassar	
Evelyn	5	Knowles	Brit. bge.	723	May 21	Melchers & Co.		
F. H. Drews	2	Voratz	Ger. bge.	623	June 1	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Fasch	2	Sandberg	Norw. bge.	290	May 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Manila	
Fetich	3	Grief	Ger. bge.	441	June 3	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Fontenaye	3	Taylor	Frit. sch.	636	June 3	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Hongkong	2	Freidenberg	Siam. sch.	636	June 3	Mow Wah		
Hope	4	Soulton	Brit. bge.	454	April 29	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	London	
Humboldt	4	Stoll	Ger. bge.	330	June 2	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Chiao	
Idigunia	4	Matten	Ger. bge.	464	April 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Manila	
Jonas y Anna	4	Man	Amer. sch.	40	May 27	C. P. Holcomb		
John Milton	7	Murphy	Brit. sch.	618	May 22	Russell & Co.		
Kate Tatham	4	Mackerey	Brit. bge.	275	May 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kermalo	3	Rouille	Foh. bge.	237	June 3	Order		
Kronprinzessen	3	Lamin	Dan. bge.	344	May 23	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Tientsin	
Lizzie	2	Monkman	Brit. bge.	385	May 28	Broadbar, Anthony & Co.		
Lord Macaulay	2	Rinal	Ital. sch.	1013	May 18	Thos. Howard & Co.	San Francisco	
Lyoka Till	2	Leuler	Foh. bge.	309	May 30	Landstein & Co.		
Marie Alfred	3	Kluth	Ger. bge.	486	June 3	Siemens & Co.		
Martha Brokelmann	3	Kluth	Ger. bge.	464	June 3	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Memento	3	Ronald	Ger. bge.	456	May 11	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Minna	3	Thuren	Brit. bge.	242	May 27	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Nautilus	3	Blockey	Amer. sch.	1287	June 3	Messageries Maritimes		
Nearchus	3	Flure	Brit. bge.	392	May 31	Melchers & Co.	London	
Northern Chief	3	Brown	Brit. bge.	564	June 3	Rosario & Co.		
Onward	6	Stimson	Brit. bge.	582	May 28	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Outer Caps	4	Morley	Ger. bge.	548	May 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Paradise	3	Bundgaard	Ger. bge.	408	May 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Rebecca	3	Pico	Span. bge.	78	May 27	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
San Lorenzo	4	Holomb	Amer. sch.	540	June 3	Chinese	Bangkok	
Scotland	2	Saxtoph	Brit. bge.	477	June 3	Order	San Francisco	
Siamese Crown	3	Jones	Brit. bge.	1239	April 23	Order		
Sophie	2	Dowes	Brit. bge.	255	June 3	Yuen Fat Hong		
Swallow	4	Whiting	Span. bge.	251	June 3	Russell & Co.		
Victory	4	Parishouse	Brit. bge.	808	May 30	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Villa de Ravadaris	1	Blanchard	Amer. bge.	876	May 15	Wing Wo Yuen	San Francisco	
Vindex	3	Dickey	Amer. bge.	502	June 3	Kin-tye-long	Honolulu	
Wealthy Pendleton	2	Healy	Amer. sch.	274	May 20	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Willard Mudgett	3	Healy	Brit. sch.	438	May 7	Meyer & Co.	S'apora & Mauritius	
William Phillips	1	Baydenoch	Ger. bge.	383	May 18	Gilman & Co.		
Willie	3	Scattett	Brit. bge.	383	May 18	Gilman & Co.		
Wodan	3	Scattett	Brit. bge.	383	May 18	Gilman & Co.		
Zoroya	3	Scattett	Brit. bge.	383	May 18	Gilman & Co.		

WHAMFOA

Charit Mount Lebanon Pelho Vesta

CANTON

China Hennings

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tonn.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ariadne	6	German	corvette	1890	6	400	June 9	Kühne
Cyclop	5	German	gunboat	290	6	80	June 9	Von Reiche
Plamer	7	British	aux. naval hospital	120	120	120	June 9	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Fly	6	British	gun vessel	2200	18	400	June 9	John Bruce
Berth	6	German	corvette	461	4	120	May 18	Krone
Hornet	6	British	gun vessel	638	6	500	April 20	Hippaley
Kearse	6	American	corvette	742	4	100	June 1	F. V. McNair
Kestrel	6	British	gun vessel	2501	14	350	June 1	C. B. Theobald
Meeanee	6	British	military hospital	1405	14	350	June 1	Capt. Becker
Modesta	6	British	corvette	3087	2	400	May 31	Alex. Buller
Victor Emanuel	6	British	Commander's flag ship	1800	18	400	May 31	Commodore Watson
Vineta	6	German	corvette	1800	18	400	May 31	Capt. Monte

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

June 8, 1876.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tonn.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Bremer Castle	6	British	British steamer	1800	18	400	June 8	for London
Europa	6	British	American schooner	1800	18	400	June 8	for London
Free Trade	6	British	for London and Hongkong	1800	18	400	June 8	
Galatia	6	British	for London	1800	18	400	June 8	
Glendal	6	British	Danish barque	1800	18	400	June 8	for London
Koror	6	British	for London	1800	18	400	June 8	
MacGregor	6	British	for London	1800	18	400	June 8	
Montgomery	6	British	for London	1800	18	400	June 8	
Naples	6	British	for London	1800	18	400	June 8	
Tokata	6	British	for London	1800	18	400	June 8	
Vancouver	6	British	for London	1800	18	400	June 8	
Viking	6	British	for London	1800	18	400	June 8	
Wagner	6	British	for London	1800	18	400	June 8	
Yung Ching	6	British	for London	1800	18	400	June 8	

SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

June 8, 1876.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.